THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 9. NO. 48. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892. TERMS--$1.50 IN ADVANCE

The New Lake-Shore Agent.

The Lake-Shore Company made the announcement Monday that they had appointed Mr. Geo. H. Stough agent at this place, vice Ashton, resigned. The new agent has been in the employ of the company for several years as agent at Wakefield, Mich. He takes his new place today. W. Ferguson, cashier here has been appointed agent at Wakefield. A new cashier comes to-day.

A Fire Scare.

Tuesday night about one o'clock the whistle at Brown's planing mill blew for some time, arousing many and thoroughly frightening those who were in attendance at the Masonic party. A number hurried to the mill and found the fire scarce but the whistle still blowing. It had frozen up and in his efforts to thaw it out the watchman had lost control of the thing. It was a half hour before he could stop its schreech.

The Masonic Installation.

The Grand Opera House contained something over four hundred invited guests of the Masons Tuesday evening. The installation of officers by Judge S. H. Albau was an impressive ceremony. At its conclusion the floor was cleared and the evening devoted to the followers of Terpsichore. At twelve the banquet was served at the Fuller. An elaborate spread, which reflected credit on the popular hotel was thoroughly and appreciably discussed by the Masons and their friends. The affair was an exceedingly pleasant one for all who attended, and the Rhinelander Masonic Lodge was voted a royal good entertainer.

Will Try for a New Trial.

The case of McBean, now serving time for shooting Felix Taylor, will come up before the supreme court of the state soon. Attorney John Barnes will argue the case, and considers that he has an excellent chance of having the decision reversed. There are several grounds on which a new trial will be asked for—the principal one of which is the fact that evidence going to show McBean's previous bad record and imprisonment was admitted and prejudiced the jury against him. Several of McBean's friends have raised money to have the case carried up.

The Merchants State Bank.

The stock-holders of the above named institution held a meeting last evening and elected the old directors for the ensuing year. The condition of the bank proved to be highly satisfactory to them. Under the management of E. O. Brown, cashier, this financial institution has prospered to a remarkable degree, and is now a source of pride and profit to many a Rhinelander resident. Speaking of banks, what towns are their in Wisconsin of Rhinelander's size and age, which can show two such substantial and solid banking institutions as the Merchants and First National. Both have a paid in capital of $50,000.00; both have a good surplus and both are solid as a rock.

Town Boundaries.

County Treasurer Clark has issued a circular containing the names of each town treasurer in Oneida county and the lands contained in each town. It contains the answer to questions mailed him every day. For the convenience of our non-resident subscribers who are tax-payers in this county we publish it here:

TOWN OF PELICAN.—A. D. Sutton, Treas., Rhinelander. It contains Ranges 9 and 10 in Township 35; Ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Township 36; Ranges 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 in 37; Ranges 8, 9 and 10 in 38.

TOWN OF EAGLE RIVER—T. B. Walsh, Treas. It contaids Ranges 8, 9 and 10 in 39; 8, 9 and 10 in 40; 7, 8, 9 and 10 in 41; 7, 8, 9 and 10 in 42; 7, 8, 9 and 10 in 43 and Range 7 in 44.

TOWN OF MINOCQUA—P. J. O'Malley, Tres. It contains Ranges 4, 5, 6 and 7 in 39; 4, 5, 6 and 7 in 40; 4, 5 and 6 in 43; 4, 5 and 6 in 42; 4, 5 and 6 in 43 and 4, 5 and 6 in 44.

TOWN OF HAZELHURST—John W. Ferdon, Treas. This town contains Ranges 6 and 7 in 37 and Ranges 4, 5, 6 and 7 in 38.

Hats, caps, gloves and underwear at cost at Morley & Raymonds. Must close out entirely during the next 30 days. *

A Thriving Town.

The village of McNaughton is a lively and prosperous little burg. D. W. McNaughton, the head and backbone of the place is rushing things in a lively manner. The mill, which is now cutting about fifty thousand a day will start up running nights this week, increasing its cut to about ninety thousand and doubling the crew. The four mile logging railroad is now completed and in operation. The two camps are getting in two hundred thousand a day of as fine pine timber as stands in this section. One hundred and twenty-five men are given work in the woods and over a hundred around and inside the mill. The Bradley and Kelly company operate a well equipped planing mill there, employing twenty men. A number of houses are occupied by men of family and a prosperous and contented little community they are. A good school is running, with about fifty scholars and a well stocked store is run by Mr. McNaughton to accommodate the employees. Good wages are paid to all employees and they can get their money at any time they want it. The mill is there for a good many years, as when the thirty-five million now going put in is finished, it will begin cutting on a large tract near by in which Bradley and Kelly are interested. A great deal of benefit accrues to Rhinelander from Mr. McNaughton's town and business. His monthly pay roll of between four and five thousand dollars is paid out here and as a natural consequence there is a good sized amount of that money spent with Rhinelander merchants. There are a number of Rhinelander men at work at McNaughton. J. L. Stambaugh has charge of the mill and Charley Miles looks after Bradley and Kelly's business. They are cordial lot of people socially and are business all the way through.

The Odd Fellows' public installation was attended by a large number, their hall being well fitted. The ceremonies were impressive and interesting to all. A splendid supper was served by the ladies of the lodge in an adjoining hall to which the throng did ample justice. Games, cards and music occupied the time after supper until midnight, when the Odd Fellows and their guests dispersed with pleasant remembrances of the evening.

Judge Bardeen has sent notice to the Circuit Court Clerk that he has appointed George Hart, of Wausau, court stenographer. He also notes the appointment of S. H. Alban as Court Commissioner for Oneida County. Two other commissioners will be appointed—probably S. S. Miller and N. A. Coleman.

Rev. A. T. Sell of Chicago, will be the next lecturer at the Congregational church. His subject will be "The Catacombs of Rome," and is very nicely illustrated with large paintings. The lecture will be delivered in the church on Friday evening, Jan. 8th, at 8 o'clock.

Miss Mary Griswold, an excellent teacher of experience in Rhinelander schools has been appointed principal of the John C. Curran school, in place of Miss Spencer, resigned. Miss May Barnett, of Ohio, takes Miss Griswold's old position in the Intermediate department.

W. S. Taylor, the new general manager for the Wisconsin Sulphite Fiber Co., was in town this morning. The company is putting in three or four million feet of logs and about 8000 cords of spruce near Monico this winter. They have three camps.

The McClintocks were in town this week for a few days. There was some talk of taking the company from this place and producing their play of "Bertie Laurence" at Eagle River, but the idea was abandoned. The Mc's went to Merrill Tuesday.

A. W. Shelton, attorney for the school board, was at Merrill this week arranging to have the tax levy suit brought up before Judge Bardeen as soon as possible. It was agreed to have it tried on the 15th, and it may come up before that time.

The directors of the Merchants' State Bank, at their meeting last evening, elected the same officers for the ensuing year, viz: E. D. Brown, president; E. O. Brown, cashier; S. H. Alban, vice-president; M. H. Raymond, assistant cashier.

Landlord Tom Crowley, of the Oneida House, has been visiting his old home at Saginaw, Mich.

Mrs. Pannbecker is at Waupaca for a visit to relatives.

Treasurer Sutton is receiving taxes at the town clerk's office.

All kinds of school supplies at Leonard's stationery store *

Mrs. S. H. Ashton is among the many down with the grip this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stambaugh were down from McNaughton Tuesday eve.

Blank books of all kinds, ledgers, journals, copy books, etc. at Leonard's.

Mrs. John McConkey has been visiting relatives in Wausau for a week past.

Mr. and Mr. John Chase, of Oshkosh, visited their neice, Mrs. Gid Clark, last week.

Mr and Mrs. John Chase, of Oshkosh visited their niece, Mrs. Gid Clark last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stambaugh were down from McNaughton Tuesday evening.

Mrs. H. J. Davis returned Tuesday from a visit to friends at Marshfield and Antigo.

A competint girl can find a permanent situation by appying at the residence of Paul Browne.

If you have cash to pay for groceries, why not patronize W. S. Jewell who gives a discount for cash *

Messrs. Pomeroy, Jenne, Alderson, and Suthff, of Woodboro, attended the Masonic party Tuesday night.

George O'Connor, of Eagle River, is in town to-day on business connected with the estate of his father.

I have two hundred cords of dry and and green hardwood for sale. Order now. W. D. HARRIGAN.

Phil. Duval, head sawyer at Knox's mill, on the Soo Line, spent the first day of the year visiting friends in town.

Messrs. Finger and Allen, two of Eagle River's prosperous lumbermen, were in the city Tuesday to attend the Masonic festivities.

Book Keeper Weeser of the Screen Door Co. has returned from a visit to Wabash, Indiana. His wife remains there for a few week's stay.

You can secure any publication printed, at the same or less than the publisher's price at E. C. Leonard's. Daily papers always on hand. *

Tom. Hines, foreman for M. H. Record, was in town Saturday. He is putting in between nine and ten million this winter at there camps.

LOST.—Ladies watch charm, with small piece of chain attached. Lost on Brown or Thayer streets. Leave same at Stafford & Cole's and be rewarded.

The Rev. Geo. E. Jenner, of Wausau, will hold an Episcopal service at the Baptist Church, Wednesday evening, January 13, at eight o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Dr. Neville and N. A. Coleman drove down from Eagle River Tuesday in two hours and thirty-five minutes. This is the record to date, and the nag which made it is the property of Dr. Neville.

Charles F. Linn, one of the Screen Door Co's main men, was married to Miss Marie Wenzel, of Wabash, Ind., last week. Mr. and Mrs. Linn will occupy a new house in the South Park addition.

E. C. Leonard carries a full line of the celebrated Sentinel "red line" legal blanks, which are sold singly or by the quire. Lawyers and others desiring correct forms of all legal papers can find them at all times at Leonard's.

The Ladies' Episcopal Guild will meet at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Bronson Wednesday afternoon, January 13, 1892, at three o'clock. Mrs. Geo. E. Jenner, of Wausau, will be present and all ladies interested in the work are cordially invited to attend.

Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Town Treasurer of the Town of Pelican, that the tax roll for said town for the year of 1891, is in my hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at my office, at any time prior to the 10th day of January, 1892. Dated this 1st day of January, 1892.

ALEX. SUTTON, Town Treas.

Town Clerk's Office, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Fresh nuts of all kinds at Stern's. *

A good horse for sale. Enquire of W. S. Jewell. *

Hazelhurst.

Levi Iverson, a woodsman in the employ of the Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co. was instantly killed Monday morning by a limb of a tree falling and crushing his skull. Deceased was about 28 years of age, and only married about six months ago. The remains were taken to Merrill where his young wife resides.

Gen. W. Lee leaves in a few days for Florida on a pleasure trip.

Jno C. Yawkey returned Saturday from a four week's trip to Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Saginaw and reports a very enjoyable trip.

The mill still runs night and day and is doing good work.

Mrs. Jessie Sipes is spending the holidays in Michigan.

Manitowish.

Manitowish is still booming; we have a night operator and if I am not a false prophet you may drop your bonnet to the city of Manitowish within the next 12 months.

There are numerous camps in this vicinity and there will be still more in a few days.

Anton Jalaryk, the section foreman at Mercer, has been spending Christmas with his best girl. Think he must be lost for he is several days past due.

Joe Odgers has left for parts unknown. Cause, the climate too warm.

There is some talk of a new firm starting at Manitowish. Rumor says that Geo. M. Davis is to paint the sign it will be something as follows: "Foss & Brayback, counselors at law."

J. E. Murry is doing a rushing business.

Abe Lafave has gone to Fifield to work in the woods.

Oley Rue is back from Chicago; they say his fortune is made.

Rumor has it that James Lawson and Earnest Brayback are going into partnership in a summer resort. Base of operations, Manitowish Lake. Base of supplies, Mercer. Firm will be known as Lawson & Brayback.

The train men on No. 17 and 18 are in considerable of a dilema concerning a trunk which makes rapid transits between Hurley and Woodruff. Can anyone ease their minds? Don't know whether the party runs a laundry or or not, but a clothes basket was seen to accompany the trunk on its last trip. T. O. M.

The finest logging weather imaginable is being well improved by loggers. A little more snow is needed, however, to make hauling first-class.

Hotel for Sale or Rent.

The Eagle River Hospital is to be remodelled into a hotel and rented or sold on reasonable terms. Address Box 196, Eagle River, Wis. 1w

Wanted.

A first-class book-keeper would like a position as such. Is a stenographer, and can furnish a No. 2 Remington typewriter. For further information enquire of A. F. Easton. *

Bargains in Lots.

G. H. Clark has twenty lots in Rhinelander which can be bought at reasonable figures and on easy terms. Anyone wishing to buy a good, cheap house and lot, or a building site should call on him. *

Wood! Wood! Wood!

I have a huge quantity of green wood yellow and white birch, hard and soft maple, which I will sell at rock bottom prices in quantities of 5 or more cords for cash. W. S. JEWELL. *

Situation Wanted.

An experienced travelling salesman, who is a practical lumberman and acquainted with the southwestern trade, wishes to engage with a wholesale lumber dealer or manufacturer. Best of references

Address F. W., care New North.

Notice.

On and after January 1st, 1892, our home-made bread will be sold at five cents a loaf. This will enable everybody to buy their bread and save the trouble of baking at home. The loaves will be of the same weight as before. Those who purchase a dollar's worth of bread tickets now will have the benefit of this price the same as after January 1st. STERN'S CITY BAKERY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. C. Leonard and R. Blackburn, under the firm name of E. C. Leonard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. R. Blackburn retiring from the firm. Mr. E. C. Leonard will continue the business, assuming all liabilities and collecting all debts.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wis., this 29th day of December, 1891.

E. C. LEONARD,
R. BLACKBURN.

BEERS
The Clothier, well-known, for his low prices and good goods, has the most complete stock of
CLOTHING,
Gents Furnishing Goods,
Hats and Caps
READ! READ!
The finest and largest line of the above goods in the city. Prices always the lowest.
BEERS.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.
JAS. GLEASON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.
Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Price Tells! The Quality Sells.
J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!
Brown Street, Rhinelander.
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance
EXCHANGE.
I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each
Also many of the Finest Business Sites.
Time given purchasers who intend building.
Time given purchasers who intend buying.
Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.
• • • LOANS • • •
I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.
- - INSURANCE - -
I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and mae a specialty of writing Eire Insurane at Equitable Rates.
- - ABSTRACT - -
The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.
Office on Davenport Street. PAUL BROWNE.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

ISAAC SAWTELLE, under sentence of death for the murder of his brother Hiram, died of apoplexy in his cell in the state prison at Concord, N. H.

FLAMES among business buildings in Boston caused a loss of $450,000.

W. J. SCANLAN, the noted comedian, was stricken with paresis in New York and would probably never play again.

IN the United States the visible supply of grain on the 28th was: Wheat, 44,620,217 bushels; corn, 5,864,252 bushels; oats, 3,720,647 bushels.

THE annual cloth statement published at Fall River, Mass., shows a production of 9,985,000 pieces the past year, against 9,937,000 pieces the preceding year.

PRESIDENT HARRISON refused to pardon Harper, the wrecker of the Fidelity savings bank at Cincinnati, who has been in the Ohio penitentiary since 1887 on a ten years' sentence.

O. C. NEWELL & SONS, New York lumber dealers, have failed for $186,717.

GEORGE WIGHTMAN and three other men were frozen to death in a storm near Gary, S. D.

CHARLES KIMBALL, of Little Rock, Ark., disrobed his refractory 3-year-old child, placed it in a tub of ice-cold water, and afterwards whipped it fatally.

LEM JONES was hanged at Oliver Springs, Tenn., for the murder of his wife and child on June 26, 1890.

TWO COLORED children were burned to death in a house at Shelbyville, Tenn.

BY the error of a gateman at a crossing in Brooklyn of the Long Island railroad a coach containing four persons was penned in on the track and all the occupants were struck by a train and fatally injured.

WILLIAM SUTCLIFFE, an Auburn (N. Y.) brewer, has failed for $100,000.

IT was reported that it had been decided that Chili must express her regrets for the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore and pay to the families of the murdered seamen a snug indemnity, and that she must do this within two weeks. Her refusal would mean war with the United States.

IT was said that it had been decided to allow the sale of liquor at the world's fair, the exposition company to receive for the privilege of the sale a percentage of the gross receipts.

SIX well-known old people at Jacksonville, Ill., whose ages ranged from 75 to 86 years, died on the 29th of the grip.

OLIVER ANDERSON and a young man named Peerman were killed at the Middlefork coal mines near Danville, Ill., by an explosion.

JOSEPH and Nicholas Dauth, who murdered Farmer Kuntz near Spalding, Neb., were captured by a mob and lynched.

A LITTLE 5-year-old child named Eckbert, residing in Springfield, O., stole a half pint of whisky and drank it, went to sleep and never woke up.

A PHILADELPHIA company has completed arrangements in that city for the erection of the largest tin-plate factory in the United States.

A LARGE building in the course of erection at Brooklyn, N. Y., fell, injuring nineteen workmen, three fatally.

THE Clearfield (Pa.) hotel livery stable was blown up with dynamite and the debris and eight houses were destroyed by the fire that followed.

FREIGHT trains collided near Chillicothe, Mo., and an engineer, two firemen and a brakeman were killed and eleven cars containing cattle were burned.

FELIX REGNIER was killed by an Iowa Central passenger train at Monmouth, Ill. He was over 90 years old.

THE will of W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., who died last September, was filed for probate. It left property valued at $15,000,000 to the family.

IN a quarrel at Ensley City, Ala., Frank Phillips and Joseph Smith killed each other.

MARION and Dave Beatty and Gwyn Bowden, of Fentress county, Tenn., were shot and killed by a young man named Ed Harris. The shooting was caused by the Beatty brothers striking their sister.

IT has been discovered that the bond given by Jeff Davis to the United States government to answer to the charge of treason has been stolen from the court records at Richmond, Va.

A FIRE, supposed to be incendiary, destroyed the business portion of Plainfield, Ill.

A RECIPROCITY arrangement has been entered into between Secretary Blaine and the British minister to embrace the British West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Leeward and the Windward islands, Trinidad and the colony of British Guiana.

JOHN SIMS, the last of the outlaw gang, was taken from the jail at Butler, Ala., and hanged by a mob.

W. M. HUMPHREYS, an aged farmer living near Hopkinsville, Ky., was terribly beaten by white caps.

THE work of destroying the dies used for making coins during 1891 was begun at the United States mint in Philadelphia.

JOHN BRUNELLE and his wife were suffocated by coal gas in their home at Wild Rice, N. D., and nine children were made orphans.

WILLIAM MARSH, a young man of Milton, Pa., committed suicide because his parents reproved him for having married a girl who "worked out."

RECIPROCITY arrangements were signed by Secretary Blaine with the ministers of Gautemala and Salvador for their respective countries.

IN a wreck on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road near Salem, O., eighteen cars were destroyed and three men fatally hurt.

FIRE in Hepler, Kan., destroyed eleven of the principal business houses.

FRED WILLIAMS and Jack Thomas were swept away, together with their cabin, by a snow slide near Empire gulch in Colorado.

THE stocks of wool unsold in the principal markets of the United States aggregate a total supply of 106,414,233 pounds, against 92,861,683 pounds a year ago.

THE cooperage building of the Standard oil works at Constable Hook, N. J., was burned. Loss, $100,000.

AT Stamford, Conn., Mrs. Norman Thomas, aged 21, was fatally shot by her husband, aged 27, who then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

THE Prudential Fire Insurance Company of Boston has wound up its affairs and reinsured its risks in the Home Insurance Company of New York.

H. F. OSBORNE, D. D., of Columbia college, New York, was elected president of the American Society of Naturalists at the session in Philadelphia.

JERE LITTLE, the once famous Kentucky outlaw, was accidentally killed Monday last by an immense log rolling over him.

WILLIAM and Albert Walter were killed and John Rogalsky fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite near Milwaukee, Wis.

THE village of Aurora, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

THE Messiah craze has broken out afresh among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian territory and no little anxiety was felt.

DURING last year 834 persons died of the grip in New York city, against 314 in 1890.

EDWARD SPOHN and Miss Louise Seig, a betrothed couple, were killed at South Bend, Ind., by a brick wall falling upon them.

STEPHEN BELL was hanged at Fairfax, Vt., for the murder of his wife.

FIRE among business houses in Birmingham, Ala., caused a loss of $150,000.

THE total number of business failures in the United States during 1891 was 12,273, against 10,907 in 1890. The total amount of liabilities was $189,868,638, against $183,656,964 in 1890.

THE revenues of the government for the month of December were $28,500,000, or $2,500,000 less than the expenditures during the same period.

DURING 1891 the total amount of embezzlements in the United States was $19,720,294, against $8,622,956 in 1890.

THE total fire losses in the United States in 1891 were $166,047,000, against $168,412,094 in 1890, $143,902,670 in 1889, $100,000,000 in 1888, $130,000,000 in 1887 and $115,000,000 in 1886.

THE loss of life by railroad disasters in this country during 1891 was 3,261, as compared with 3,420 in 1890. The number of seriously injured was 2,707, against 2,746 in 1890.

THE total number of murders committed in this country during 1891 was 5,906, as compared with 4,290 in 1890 and 3,567 in 1889. The number of legal executions in 1891 was 123, against 102 in 1890. During the last year 189 men and 6 women were lynched, against a total of 127 in 1890.

JOHN DELANEY, a wealthy farmer of Doniphan county, Kan., and his wife and two sons all died within a short time of each other from a disease caused by sleeping in the rooms of a new house.

THE number of persons who committed suicide in the United States during 1891 was 3,331, as compared with 2,640 in 1890 and 2,224 in 1889.

DURING the year 1891 there were coined at the Philadelphia mint over 92,000,000 pieces, with a valuation of over $13,000,000.

NOWELL & PRESBY, dry goods dealers in New York, failed for $250,000; assets, $150,000.

FIRE at Hardin, Mo., destroyed twenty-two business houses and dwellings.

A CYCLONIC storm 3 miles wide wrecked many farm buildings and did much other damage near Texarkana, Ark.

IN Kanawha county, W. Va., Wilson Williams, an aged man, was burned to death in his own house, and the shock caused the death of his aged wife.

THE deaths of 111 centenarians were reported in 1891.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE, organizer and first commander of the Twentieth Massachusetts volunteers in the war of the rebellion, died in Boston, aged 85 years.

SAMUEL B. REED, of Joliet, Ill., who built the first railway connecting Chicago with the east, and who constructed many other railways, died at Pasadena, Cal., aged 75 years.

GOV. FLEMING has appointed Edward J. Tracy state treasurer of Florida, vice Francis J. Pond, deceased.

MEMBERS of various labor organizations met at Lansing and organized the people's party of Michigan. The platform favors free coinage of silver, abolition of trusts, universal suffrage and the suppression of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes.

ALFRED COLE, whose age was said to be 115 years, died at his home at Springdale, Ky., from the effects of la grippe.

THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG, ex-lieutenant-governor of Minnesota, died at the age of 62 years at Albert Lea.

REV. WILLIAM POTTER, known as the oldest Congregational minister in the world, died at Hampden, O., aged 95 years.

DR. S. RAWSON died at Des Moines, Ia., aged 96 years, and his brother died on the same day in Ohio, aged 94 years.

"UNCLE BALDWIN" HARL celebrated his 101st birthday at his home near Marshal, Mo.

W. M. MOORE, a farmer, was elected speaker of the Kentucky house of representatives.

JONAS HINKLEY, inventor of the Hinkley knitting machine, sewing machine and carpet sweeper, died at Norwalk, O., aged 74 years.

THE Wisconsin prohibitionists will hold their state convention at Madison May 30 next.

JAMES E. COOPER, proprietor of the Adam Forepaugh shows, died in Philadelphia, aged 60 years.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER was inaugurated governor of New York at Albany

MME. PATTI, the noted soprano, arrived in New York on the City of Paris.

ROSWELL B. MASON, who was mayor of Chicago during the great fire of 1871, died in that city, aged 86 years.

EX-CHIEF BUSHYHEAD, of the Cherokee nation, died at Tahlequah, I. T.

JOHN M. FINNERTY, the inventor of the cotton picker, died in Washington, aged 74 years.

MARTIN BRIGGS, an ex-slave, died at Ovid, Mich., aged 100 years.

GOV. HUMPHREY, of Kansas, has appointed Bishop W. Perkins as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Plumb.

THOMAS B. WARD, of Lafayette, Ind., ex-member of congress, died suddenly at Plainfield, Ind.

JOHN DIETEL, on exhibition at a museum in Cincinnati as a fat giant, died from an attack of the grip. He weighed 768 pounds.

FOREIGN.

A WEALTHY squire named Hambeck, living at Gratz, Austria, shot two of his sons, 6 and 7 years respectively, and then committeed suicide. He was insane.

THE governor of the state of Durango, Mex., announced that in that state many persons were dying of starvation.

A LARGE number of persons said to have been concerned in a plot to assassinate the czar have been arrested in Russian Poland.

BERTIE CECIL, postmaster general of Honduras, died at Tegucigalpa. He was a native of the United States.

UNITED STATES CONSUL WILLIAM T. RICE, the oldest consul in the service, died at his post at Leghorn, Italy.

ELEVEN men were drowned by the wreck of the French steamer Albatross off Archachon.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the Russian pianist and composer, has declined the offer of $150,000 made him for a concert tour in America.

THE 82d birthday of William E. Gladstone was celebrated by his friends at Hawarden.

THE Army and Navy Gazette of London suggests that England return to the United States the old frigate President, captured from the United States in 1815 off New York harbor by a British squadron, and make it a part of the world's fair naval display.

REPORTS from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande were to the effect that 4,000 Mexican government troops stationed at Mier had revolted, killed their commanding officers and gone to join Garza's insurgents.

A TERRIBLE railroad accident occurred in Rosova, on the railroad between Minsk and Smolensk, Russia. An express train ran into the rear of a train carrying troops. Twenty persons were killed and 100 were injured.

JAMES MURPHY and his sister Mary were found dead in their house in Newry, Ireland. They were wealthy misers and died of starvation.

THE Indian national congress in session at Nagpur, the capital of the central provinces of India, adopted a resolution demanding home rule for India.

CAPT. GARZA, the Mexican revolutionist, captured a detachment of Mexican troops and shot the four officers.

E. L. WOODIN, late superintendent of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Hong Kong, was arrested at Vancouver, B. C., on the charge of embezzling $100,000.

TWELVE fishing boats belonging to Vinaros and San Carlos de la Rapita, in France, were lost in a storm, forty-three persons being drowned.

THE financial office of Dublin castle was wrecked by a dynamite explosion said to have been caused by the Fenian party.

LATER NEWS.

THE public debt statement issued on the 2d showed the total debt to be $1,553,205,000; cash in the treasury, $134,574,128; debt less cash in the treasury, $1,418,630,872. Decrease during December, $4,552,789.

DURING a fire in the Waverly hotel in Chicago Paul Wood and John Meredith were suffocated.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation promulgating a reciprocity treaty with Salvador, to go into effect February 1 next.

A FIRE in a lodging house at Hanford, Cal., caused the death of Elmer E. Spofford, F. B. Tucker, E. W. Foster and T. C. Hammond.

THE United States troops on the Rio Grande in Texas routed a band of Mexican revolutionists and captured Col. Pablo Munez, one of Garza's leaders.

THE steamer Noordland ran down the British bark Childwell off Antwerp and cut her to pieces. The bark sank and fifteen of her crew were drowned.

MRS. ADAM WECHTER, of Whitehall, Pa., has not taken solid food for 640 days.

FLAMES among business houses in Nashville, Tenn., caused a loss $800,000, and Stokes, Allen, Harvey Ewing and C. C. Goudy, colored firemen, were killed by a falling wall.

HIGHWAYMEN held up a stage near the Idaho line in Montana and secured $6,000 worth of jewelry and $100 in cash.

TEN Chinese and two women who started in a smuggling sloop to cross the straits at Port Townsend, Wash., drowned by the wrecking of their boat.

CONVERSE college, the leading institute for women in South Carolina, was burned at Spartanburg, the loss being $100,000.

GEN. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, of the United States Engineer corps (retired), died of the grip in Washington, aged 76 years.

EDWIN FAIRCHILD, of Sheboygan, Wis., shot his stepdaughter, Arlisle Johnson, and then killed himself. Family trouble was the cause.

A CAR containing ten non-union operators to take the place of strikers was broken into near Texarkana, Ark., and three of the men were killed.

IN a street fight in Perry, Fla., Robert Parker and John J. Garto, ex-county judge of Taylor county, were killed and Thomas Walters fatally injured.

AT Westport, Ind., Rev. F. M. Westhafer was stricken dumb in the midst of a revival sermon.

SENT TO THE SENATE.

Gov. Humphrey, of Kansas, Appoints Bishop W. Perkins as the Late Senator Plumb's Successor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—At 5:30 Friday afternoon Gov. Humphrey signed the commission appointing Bishop W. Perkins to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of Senator Plumb. The legislature, which meets the second Tuesday in January, 1893, will elect his successor, and the appointment makes Perkins the central figure in next fall's campaign.

Since Monday last, when the first delegation arrived from Cowley county in the interest of Perkins, he has been regarded as the leading candidate. As soon as Plumb's death had been announced L. S. Crum, of Oswego, who is Perkins' political lieutenant, sent circular letters all over the Third district urging friends of the ex-congressman to form delegations and circulate petitions in his behalf. A precedent was established, and in every congressional district in the state a favorite son was boomed. The Perkins forces were better organized, with the additional advantage of coming from Gov. Humphrey's congressional district. Humphrey had announced his intention of running for congress when his term of office had expired, and unless Perkins had secured the appointment he would have been in the governor's way.

All the other candidates immediately combined against Perkins. W. P. Hackney, formerly of Perkins' district, on Thursday went to the governor's office immediately following Perkins' departure and charged him with being a lobbyist, who was recognized in Washington as a boodler. He declared that the whole state would arise to protest against him if the facts in his history were known and that next fall the entire legislature would certainly be elected by the opposition. Hackney dictated this speech to a newspaper correspondent, but after it was too late both the Perkins and anti-Perkins forces combined to have it suppressed. Mr. Perkins remained in Washington until a dispatch was received urging him to come here and reply in person to the charges made against him. When the appointment was announced Hackney with an oath declared that he would proceed to organize an indignation meeting, but was dissuaded by Maj. J. K. Hudson, Joseph W. Ady and the other candidates.

Gov. Humphrey in an interview said that Perkins had shown more strength than any of the other candidates and that the charges against him were without foundation. "It was necessary," said the governor, "to appoint a man who could take up the work where Plumb left it."

The scramble over the place has broken more close political friendships than any fight which ever occurred in the state. Every applicant for the position will be a candidate before the next legislature and will combine to defeat Perkins. In the Third congressional district, from which Perkins hails, the party is in a hopeless tangle. If Humphrey desires the congressional nomination in that district he will probably secure it, but the opposition to Perkins which has been manifested will bolt him.

Bishop W. Perkins was born at Rochester, O., and was 59 years old October 18 last. He was educated in the public schools and at Knox college at Galesburg, Ill. After leaving college he went to Colorado and on his return in 1862 enlisted in Company D, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served as sergeant and lieutenant and in December, 1863, was appointed adjutant of the Sixteenth Colorado infantry. Later he was assigned to duty as captain of Company C of the same regiment. He was mustered out at Nashville in May, 1866. He returned to Illinois and resumed the study of law, reading with O. C. Gray, at Ottawa. After being admitted to the bar in 1867 he located at Princeton, Ind., where he remained until he came to Oswego, Kan., in April, 1869. The same year he was appointed county attorney and the following year probate judge, which office he held till February 1, 1873, when he was elected judge of the Eleventh judicial district. He was reelected in 1874 and 1878, and in November, 1882, was elected a member of congress as a republican. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1884. He was reelected to congress for three successive terms, but met defeat a year ago at the hands of the Farmers' Alliance. He was editor and proprietor of the Oswego Register from 1871 until appointed district judge in 1873.

AT PEACE WITH ITALY.

Baron Fava Sails for America—The Trouble Growing Out of the Lynching at New Orleans Ended by Granting the Same Justice Which Is Now Demanded from Chili.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Word has been received here that Baron Fava has sailed from Rome for Washington to resume his post as minister from Italy to the United States. The Marquis Imperiali is in charge of the legation here, as he has been since the recall of Fava. The baron's name is still borne on the rolls of the state department as the Italian minister. The return of Fava to his old post confirms the news that the United States has agreed to pay a small indemnity in money to the families of the two Italian citizens lynched at New Orleans. This restores the entente cordiale between the two countries and the diplomatic incident is closed. It will be noticed that the settlement in this case has been made on the part of the United States by performance of the same acts of justice and reparation which this country is now demanding of Chili, and the prospects now are that within two or three weeks the Chilian incident will be closed in the same manner.

WHOLE FAMILY WIPED OUT.

The Parents and Their Two Sons Stricken Down in a Week.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 2.—A family named Delaney, who lived near here, has been wiped out by death within a week. They moved into a new house before the walls were dry and the father sickened and died almost before the house-warming festivities were over. The mother immediately took sick and died and was buried Sunday. The two sons were then attacked apparently by the same malady and both died Thursday.

PERISHED BY FIRE.

Lives Lost in Burning Buildings at Chicago, Nashville, Tenn., Hanford, Cal. and Columbus, O.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Early this morning a fire occurred in the Waverly hotel at 262 Clark street and resulted in the death of two persons and the serious injury of two more. Paul Wood, an artist aged 17 years, was crushed to death while attempting to escape in the elevator. John Meredeth was suffocated in his room on the second floor. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Wood, parents of the dead boy, were badly crushed in the elevator.

The fire originated in the rear of the restaurant on the first floor. Before it was discovered by the cook or waiters it had gained a good start and a large volume of thick smoke was rolling up the elevator shaft. Clarence Latimer, the night clerk, first discovered the blaze. He at once began awakening the guests. His cries of fire were followed by the utmost confusion. Men, women and children ran here and there in their night-clothes, screaming with fright. Finally some of the cooler headed opened the windows and let the dense smoke clear away. After a time the inmates became quiet and returned to their rooms and put on their clothes.

After the smoke had cleared away the firemen found John Meredith on the second floor overcome by smoke and dead.

When the first cries of fire were heard Harry Wood, a brother of the boy who was killed, was talking in the restaurant with George Hinman, the head waiter. He went to awaken his father, mother, sister and brother, who were sleeping on the fourth floor. He knocked on the doors and hastened back. They did not come down as soon as he expected and he started up after them the second time. As he passed the second story he spied the elevator and getting in he ran it to the top floor. Groping his way through the smoke he arrived at his father's room and succeeded in getting his father and mother into the elevator. They were closely followed by the brother and sister. Just as they were starting down J. E. Smith jumped into the elevator and, according to Harry Wood, seized the lever and prevented him from controlling the machine. When the ground floor was reached he jumped out, closely followed by his brother. The elevator began to ascend then and Mr. and Mrs. Wood were caught between the floor and the top of the door. They were severely crushed. The elevator then began to descend and it was then that Paul Wood lost his life. It is supposed that he was overcome by the smoke and fell unconscious into the pit of the elevator shaft. When found he was terribly crushed between the elevator and the floor. His clothes were torn into ribbons. Mrs. Wood was carried to a drug store.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Ten years ago in May the most disastrous fire that Nashville has ever had occurred around the corner of College and Church streets. Saturday night another fire burned over the site of the fire of ten years ago, causing a loss of $475,000. The fire started in the rear of the store occupied by Webb, Stevenson & Co., house furnishers, at 5:40, and was not gotten under control until 10 o'clock p. m.

Three colored firemen lost their lives. They were fighting the fire at the time, standing on a three-story building occupied by Phillips, Buttoff & Co. They were pouring a stream of water into the building of A. J. Warren, when it toppled over upon them, crushing them all to death. Their names are as follows: Capt. C. C. Gowdy, Stokes Allen and Harvey Ewing.

There is but little doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin, as, while fighting the fire, one of the firemen saw an unknown white man deliberately set fire to Atwell & Sneed's building and immediately jump from the second story and run away in the darkness.

HANFORD, Cal., Jan. 4.—Fire which broke out early Sunday morning destroyed $8,000 worth of property, caused the death of four persons and badly injured six others. The fire originated in the sick-room of O. D. Reed, in the two-story frame lodging house of Mrs. Kate Jacobs. Lon Woodward, who was watching with Reed, was pouring oil into a coal oil stove when the can caught fire. Failing to extinguish it with blankets she threw the blazing can into the hall, where the flames rapidly spread. The lodging-house, with the Methodist church and an adjoining dwelling, were entirely destroyed. Three men were burned to death. They were Elmer E. Spofford, of Chester, N. H.; F. B. Tucker, of Sacramento, and E. W. Foster, of the Star Nervine Company. Many of the inmates jumped from the second-story windows, receiving more or less severe injuries. T. C. Hammond, a printer, was badly burned and hurt by jumping and died a few hours afterward. Five or six others were bruised and burned, but will probably all recover.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—A building formerly occupied by the Booth Carriage Company burned Saturday night. It was occupied by the Paynter Manufacturing Company and the McCall Iron Fence Company. Several firemen were injured by a falling wall. Andrew Kerins, Jr., aged 25, died from a fractured skull. Philip Kersch and C. H. Klinger received severe wounds and will probably die. The others escaped with scalp wounds.

FIFTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

A Bark Run Down by an Ocean Steamer—The Captain Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A steamer believed to be the Red Star line's Noordland, which sailed from Antwerp Saturday for New York, ran down the British bark Childwell off the Wieling light-ship and cut her to pieces. The bark sank and fifteen of her crew were drowned. The steamer continued on her voyage without offering assistance. The Great Eastern Company's steamer Ipswich rescued the captain and the remainder of the crew, who were found clinging to the only remaining mast.

CONVICTED.

Dr. Graves Found Guilty of Poisoning Mrs. Barnaby—He Is Said to Have Made a Confession Implicating One of His Lawyers.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—The jury in the Graves case has returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict of the jury was rendered at 9:45 o'clock Saturday night. When it was read by the clerk of the court Dr. Graves started from his chair and then sank back and buried his face in his hands. His attorney made a motion for a new trial. When Dr. Graves was asked what he thought of the verdict he replied by repeatedly saying that it was a great shock and surprise to him. The convicted man was taken to jail. His wife and mother were prostrated by the finding of the jury. Under the law of Colorado a man sentenced to death must suffer the penalty within thirty days from the time the sentence is passed.

At an early hour this morning Judge Rising and District Attorney Stevens will visit the county jail and take a confession from Dr. Graves. In this confession, according to John H. Conrad, the accused will voluntarily tell the entire story of his connection with the late Josephine B. Barnaby.

He will confess having sent a bottle of poison, but claim it was done at the instigation of Lawyer Ballou, in order to prevent an investigation as to their wasteful expenditures of the money received from the executors. If this confession is made the defendant will be at the mercy of the prosecution. His counsel will discontinue all interest in his behalf. In return for this confession the prosecution may agree to have the death penalty suspended. The city is in a ferment of excitement.

The worth of the alleged confession depends upon the trustworthiness of Deputy Sheriffs Wilson and Means. Dr. Graves confessed on the way to the jail. That is what Deputy Wilson stated to District Attorney Stevens and John H. Conrad. At the jail Sunday Dr. Graves emphatically denied having made a confession. He said the deputies endeavored to persuade him to acknowledge his guilt, but, being innocent, he could not do so. Col. Ballou left for the east Saturday night, but an effort will be made to intercept him and have him brought back.

[The crime for which Dr. Graves is convicted took place in this city last April, but the history leading up to it dates back for a number of years. Mrs. Barnaby was the wife of J. H. Barnaby, a wealthy merchant of Providence, who secured a divorce from his wife, leaving her with a fortune of $100,000 and an annual income of $2,200. Dr. Graves was her intimate friend and financial adviser on a salary of $5,000 a year. Mrs. Barnaby was a great traveler, and she spent a portion of each summer at the residence of Edward Bennett at Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y. Last spring while there she and Dr. Graves had a misunderstanding. Mrs. Barnaby immediately started west and eventually arrived in this city, where she visited the Worrells. April 3, six days before she arrived here, a package came to her address which contained a bottle of liquid labeled "Fine old whisky from your friend in the woods." The night of the 13th after a drive she and Mrs. Worrell drank the contents of the bottle and both were taken ill, and Mrs. Barnaby after suffering terrible agony died. Mrs. Worrell recovered at the end of a few days. Physicians declared that the woman died from arsenical poisoning, and the detectives were set to work. The Worrells were beneficiaries in Mrs. Barnaby's will to the extent of $10,000 and Dr. Graves for $25,000. Suspicion was cast upon the Worrells, but no action was ever taken. The writing upon the package resembled that of Dr. Graves and he was indicted for murder.]

SCATTERED BY RANGERS.

Texas Troops Attack Garza's Followers, Forcing Them to Flee.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 4.—There is much excitement in military department headquarters and among the people of this city over the serious situation on the border. H. J. MacNeil, of this city, Saturday evening received a telegram from his father, Capt. J. S. MacNeil, of the Texas rangers, which states that he had just had a desperate encounter with the Garza men. His command numbered only a few men. They were scouting through a chaparral in Starr county when they met a detachment of about thirty Garza revolutionists.

The rangers at once opened fire on the revolutionists and a number of the latter were severely wounded. Nearly 1,000 shots were exchanged, but none of the rangers were wounded. The telegram states that the revolutionists were all well armed and well mounted. They were closely pursed by the rangers for a considerable distance, but finally scattered and all escaped capture except a few of those severely wounded.

It is reported from Laredo that five Texas rangers were killed Friday in a fight with the revolutionists.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 4.—A dispatch to government headquarters reports that on Saturday Second Lieut. Langhorne of the Third cavalry, with thirty regulars and a posse of deputy marshals, struck one of the Garza bands and an engagement followed. The bandits were found 5 miles above Rio Grande City and many shots were interchanged and some Mexicans wounded and some of the United States soldiers were hurt. Col. Pablo Munoz was captured. Two gross of cartridges and many revolutionary badges were taken.

The Mexican government has offered a reward of $300,000 for Garza's head, but they will hardly get him. So far the Mexicans have killed over a hundred men on suspicion of being revolutionists, and this has tended to drive other poor ranchers to join the revolt. At Pueblo the populace revolted and every priest has been placed in jail.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

A Quarrel at Springfield, Ill., Ends in a Fratricide.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—An affray occurred early Sunday morning between two brothers named Loomis, when William, aged 27 years, leveled a double-barreled shotgun at Charles, aged 14 years, and fired both barrels at him, killing him instantly. William was found to be badly cut in the neck and claims it was done by his brother. He is in jail. The family bears a bad name, several of them having served terms in the penitentiary.

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Surveyor.....T. Lennon
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner.....J. Jewel.

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Sunday School immediately after morning service. Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 P. M. Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

German Lutheran Church.

SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school. REV. J. DEJUNG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Preaching Service and Sermon.....11:00 a. m.
Sunday School.....12:00 m.
Prayer and Praise Service.....6:45 p. m.
Preaching Service and Sermon.....7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY.

Young Peoples' Meeting.....7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.

Social prayer meeting.....7:30 p. m.

All are invited. All are welcome.

MR. AND MRS. FREEMAN GIBBS had just married and settled down in a pleasant but lonely little house a mile and a half from the small village of Gibbsborough. It was late in the autumn and the weather was cold and gloomy, while the nearest neighbor was nearly a mile away; yet they were never lonesome, for the honeymoon was scarcely over and they were still very fond of each other's society.

Mr. Gibbs, Sr., lived at Gibbsborough, and the two families were on the very best of terms. The young people were very comfortably situated, as Freeman owned his farm, free of incumbrance, and had just sold his interest in a manufacturing enterprise at the village for three thousand dollars in cash. So the future outlook was exceedingly bright for the young couple.

The money for the quarter interest in the factory was paid over to Mr. Gibbs at his house one forenoon late in November. Before he had time to take it to the bank a driving snowstorm set in, and he concluded to wait until the morrow rather than face such a tempest, although he realized that everybody at the village probably knew there was a large sum in his possession. A robbery had not been committed in the vicinity for years, and besides that Freeman was a courageous fellow who always kept a revolver within reach; so he had no fears for the safety of his money.

The storm increased in violence as the night came on, and by dark there were eight inches of snow that the furious wind was rapidly whirling into great heaps. Mr. Gibbs and his wife retired quite early, and, lulled by the roar of the storm without, they were soon sleeping as only light-hearted young people can sleep.

It was almost midnight when a thundering knock at the door aroused them both. Thrusting his head out of the window, Mr. Gibbs called out:

"Who is there?"

"Lewis Jackwood," was the answer. "Your father has just had a shock and cannot live till morning. If you wish to see him alive, come immediately."

Lewis Jackwood was his father's nearest neighbor, so Freeman never had a doubt of the man's identity or the truth of his tidings. Of course anxiety for his stricken parent at once overcame all fear of the terrible storm.

"Dare you stay alone and let me go, Nettie?" said he to his wife. "No team can get through, so it is out of the question for you to attempt to get there in this bitter tempest. As for me, I feel as if I must see my father once more. Poor father!"

"Certainly I dare," was the ready answer, for Nettie Gibbs was no coward. "No one will get out in this storm to trouble me, and you will be back early in the morning. I will sit by the fire and read, so you need have no fears for me."

Thus encouraged Mr. Gibbs was soon dressed and at the door, but when he opened it he was greatly surprised to find that there was no one there. The midnight messenger was gone.

His tracks were plain upon the steps, however, and without an instant's hesitation Freeman plunged into the blackness of the howling storm. His father's health was of far more importance to him than Lewis Jackwood's abrupt and unexpected departure.

His progress was necessarily slow for the snow was already deeply drifted. Step by step he fought his way through it, but more than an hour went by before he reached his destination. Another surprise awaited him there, for the whole house was dark and silent. There was not even a gleam of light in it from garret to basement.

He speedily aroused the whole household, only to learn that his father was in his customary health and that Lewis Jackwood had been gone away from home for two days. Then Freeman remembered the money and trembled for his unprotected wife, alone in the darkness of midnight and that terrible storm. With just a word of explanation he started out on his return, if possible more anxious and alarmed than when he came.

But he got along slower than ever, and it was not long before he found all trace of footsteps obliterated by the driving snow. Yet he still kept plunging on in a frantic attempt at greater speed, becoming more and more alarmed with every successive moment.

When Mrs. Nettie found herself alone that stormy night with three thousand dollars in the house, she had not been the least bit frightened. She had kindled up a fire and was just sitting down with a book when the door opened and a man entered. A single glance told her that it was not her husband returned, as she thought at first, for the intruder wore a mask of black cloth and carried a cocked revolver in his hand. Nettie's blood fairly froze as the unwelcome guest advanced toward her.

"There is a little roll of shinplasters upstairs and I want it," he said. "Go and get it for me, there's a dear."

"My husband has it in his pocket," she answered, with a white, seared face, yet still determined to keep the money out of the burglar's clutches if possible.

"No, he hasn't, my dear. He went off in too big a hurry to think of anything. It's in the bureau drawer now. Get it for me or else I shall be obliged to tie you up and help myself."

Nettie's heart sunk yet lower. The robber evidently knew that Freeman was away from home, and she was utterly in his power.

"I suppose I may as well, as you know all about it," she said, a plan to outwit him beginning to take shape in her mind. "Take the lamp and come on."

"By heavens, you're a brick," said the villain, admiringly, as he obediently picked up the lamp and followed her from the kitchen. "Sorry to trouble you, but I must borrow that money a little while, anyhow."

Nettie went straight up the stairs to their chamber door, the ruffian following close behind her with the lamp, revolver in hand. By the time they reached it he was entirely off his guard.

The door swung inward, and Nettie turned it on its hinges as quietly as if she were about to retire, instead of being in deadly danger. But as the door swung open she gave a sudden spring through it, banged it shut in the robber's face with a violence that extinguished the light, and turned the key in the lock.

With a muttered curse the fellow began fumbling in his pockets for matches to relight the lamp, thinking a draft had closed the door. Failing to find any he essayed to open it, only to find it fast. When the burglar realized the trick that had been played upon him he was furious.

"Open the door, you she-devil," he cried, as he pounded violently upon it. "Open the door, or I will burst it open and kill you like a rat in a hole."

There was no response. Nettie knew the door would stop the robber for only a moment, so she made the most of her time. Snatching her husband's pocketbook from the drawer she hastily thrust it into her bosom; then she darted to the window and threw it open.

A huge apple tree grew close to the house, and the great branches of it swept the roof. Mrs. Nettie had been a perfect hoyden in her girlhood, so it was only an instant till she was among the snowy boughs. It was none too soon, for the robber was already at the window.

"Come back, curse you!" he cried; "come back, or I'll put a bullet through you."

Nettie's only answer was a frantic effort to get through the treetop to the ground. She did not think the burglar could see her, and the wind howled so she had little fear of his hitting her if he went by sound and shot at random. So she set her little white teeth firmly together and recklessly clam-

A MAN ENTERED.

bered downward, determined to keep the pocketbook in her own possession or die in its defense.

"Hanged if she isn't too plucky to shoot," muttered the robber. "I'll have to follow her, or she'll slip me, money and all, before I can go downstairs and round the house. So here goes."

A great crashing in the branches informed Mrs. Nettie of his movements, and spurred her to yet greater efforts. Reaching the bottom limbs she grasped one firmly, swung herself downward, and dropped unhurt into the drift beneath. There was only one thing to think of—flight. Bareheaded as she was, she stumbled on out into the road and started after her husband.

There was no sound of pursuit as she fled, but as her tensely strung nerves began to relax she grew nearly frantic with terror. Blindly she staggered onward against the storm. At first she scarcely noticed the cold or the drifting snow, but her waning strength and failing breath soon brought her to a sense of her danger, alone at midnight in the snowy highway, bareheaded and thinly dressed, with the pitiless wind of a smothering storm buffeting her with all its fury and a masked and bloodthirsty robber behind her.

On and on she struggled through the storm and cold in the desperate endeavor to find assistance. Still on she staggered with sinking heart and shortening breath, while the numbing cold crept into her very vitals. On and onward yet.

Just as she felt she could go no farther, but must sink down and die in the snowy highway, her tired feet stuck in the clogging drifts and she stumbled and fell fairly into the arms of a man approaching in the opposite direction. Then her husband's voice rang above the howling of the wind, and she felt that both she and the pocketbook were safe at last. And then the brave but exhausted little woman fainted dead away.

When she came to herself again it was daylight and she was safely in bed at a neighbor's house, while her husband was bending over her with a pale face and anxious eyes. A few words told him everything.

A party of armed men was hastily gotten together and started immediately for the Gibbs homestead. Everything seemed still and peaceful when they arrived, and the whole party en-

SAFE AT LAST.

tered unmolested. Seeing no one they rushed at once to the sleeping-room above. They found the window open and the floor covered with snow, but nothing appeared to have been disturbed.

Suddenly one of the men gave an exclamation of horror, and everybody ran to his side as he stood by the window. The cause was apparent at once.

The robber was still there in the top of the old apple tree. In some way his feet had slipped among the snowy branches and as he fell his neck had been tightly wedged into the crotch between two limbs.

All his efforts to release himself had evidently been unavailing; but during his struggles the mask had slipped off, and his horror-stricken neighbors were gazing full upon his features. No wonder the man had cried out on first beholding them!

It was the face of Lewis Jackwood indeed, but it was now a cold and icy one. Justice, swift and sure, had overtaken him in his nefarious attempt; for he had been caught and strangled between the confining branches of the old apple tree, to hang there all through the long and freezing night only to be discovered in the morning, frozen and dead.—O. E. Young, in Goodall's Sun.

WON'T "CROSS A FUNERAL."

A Funny Notion of Some Superstitious People.

You may get some idea of how widespread is the superstitious belief that "crossing a funeral procession" brings bad luck if you will stand any day at the New York or Brooklyn entrance to the East river bridge and wait until a hearse and a long line of carriages appear. You won't have to wait very long. So many mourners pass over the bridge that it is almost entitled to be called "The Bridge of Sighs." And when your patience is rewarded by the arrival of the cortege, if you are on either the New York or the Brooklyn side you will observe that, though the horses are moving slowly and though there is plenty of room to pass between the carriages, many men and women who have been walking rapidly halt suddenly and wait until the last carriage has gone by. Some do not stop, but hurry on. They are the indifferent or the ignorant or the reckless ones.

On the Brooklyn side one day I saw a crowd of certainly two hundred superstitious persons awaiting the passing of a procession. A number of those who waited were evidently annoyed at the delay, and when the rear vehicle had passed they ran to make up the time which superstition had caused them to lose.

"Does that always occur when a funeral procession is passing?" I asked of a bridge policeman.

"Oh, yes," he answered. "Sometimes there's more and sometimes less, but I don't believe a funeral ever crossed the bridge without somebody stopping.

"When I first came on the bridge," he went on, "I didn't understand it. I used to stop the carriages and motion to the people to cross over. But they wouldn't. They'd stand as if they were glued. I don't bother about 'em now. One day as a funeral procession was leaving the roadway a couple of girls came up. One of them stopped. The other ran across.

"'Oh, Mamie!' shouted the one who had stopped, 'you have crossed a funeral.'

"'Goodness, me,' says Mamie, 'what'll I do?'

"'Come back quick before it gets by,' says the other one, and Mamie ran over in front of the last carriage.

"I suppose," said the policeman, "they thought that would put the kibosh on the hoodoo."—N. Y. Herald.

THE TOMCOD.

A Dainty Morsel for the Breakfast or Lunch Table.

Were I asked to name the daintiest tidbit of the finny tribe to be had at this season of the year, I would unhesitatingly name the innocent tomcod of the Atlantic as the most deserving of the distinction.

I realize the fact that the green smelt is possessed of excellent gustatory points, but its peculiar flavor causes one to tire of it much the same as we lose all desire for the clam with the seasonable introduction of the oyster. It is not so with the merry tomcod. Instead of becoming surfeited, one hankers more and more for the microgadus tom tit, until the habit so fastens itself on one that it is with difficulty shaken off.

To be eaten in perfection they must be cleaned the day they are caught. A little salt should be rubbed on the inside, and the fish put away for at least six hours before they are cooked; then cook them in pork fat.

They are more of a breakfast and luncheon fish than a dinner fish; still there is no good reason why they should not be served at dainty club dinners when terrapin, duck and heavy joints are served. They are delightful broiled, but the flesh is so flaky that unless one is an expert he is likely to experience some difficulty in removing them whole from the broiler. A liberal application of olive oil or melted butter before cooking them will help matters wonderfully. Slightly dredged with flour and dropped into a liberal bath of boiling fat, there to remain until a golden brown, is another way of cooking them, but the most palate ravishing method of cooking them is the simplest.

Grease a baking tin with table butter, put the fish into the pan with heads and fins left on, and strew over the fish little balls of butter seasoned with white pepper and salt; put them into a hot oven and cook fifteen minutes; next place them on a hot platter, pour the contents of the pan over them and serve quickly, as they cool rapidly.

If one must have sauce with them, let it be melted butter thickened with horse radish a la Governor Bunn. The individual who could not eat them plain, however, would be very hard to please.—Thomas J. Murrey, in N. Y. Herald.

THE LOVE OF CHILDREN.

Are Parents Right in Worshiping Their Own Offspring.

The fact that so many of us, like Mr. Wegg, decline and fall pretty steadily through life, tells for pessimism, but it is still overbalanced by the optimistic sign given us in the spiritual height from which some of us start; and this sign is none the less impressive for being so mysterious. I do not allow myself to be cast down because these angel faces are often borne by babies who need spanking much oftener than they are likely to get it, for there is a great deal in the richest ore besides gold; but I admit it is sadly depressing to see so many children who give little sign of a birthright of grace. How can anyone declare he adores them in a lump, after the sentimental manner, when the very infant in arms so often shows a soul-sickening, self-evident likeness to an aggressive, stupid father, or a sharp, vulgar little fool of a mother? Still I believe the case is not so bad as it looks to the casual but sensitive observer. A wise woman tells me that is not the sheer fatality of folly that enchants people with the most unprepossessing young one when it happens to be their own, but that truly it is only its own family who can really know a baby's charms, and it is her belief that if we could have all the evidence before us in even the most unaccountable case, we should see that the worshipers were wiser than the scoffing world.

We all know that the tiresome brat can present wonderfully appealing aspects—say when only the little back is seen, and its sleepy wee head has fallen trustfully on a grown-up shoulder. Science may account for the pull the sight makes on your heart-strings, but in some way, after you have duly informed yourself as to the evolution of the emotions, it is still apt in experience, like childhood's on gaze, to carry tidings to your deeper, perhaps all but unconscious, self of precious undiscovered possessions and kinships in the universal sources.—Viola Roseboro, in Century.

CURIOSITY OF CHILDREN.

It Gives Them a Mental Superiority Over the Average Adult.

The little children of the race are intellectually more respectable than the majority of its adults. To be sure, it is their attitude and not their achievements that makes them so; but in estimating the human being as a mind rather than as 'a screw in the social machine,' who can help thinking the attitude more important than the achievement? The abounding intellectual curiosity of children, and their continual return to the biggest and deepest questions—the origin of things, the sources and ends of being—these are what make them superior. What if the questions can never be absolutely answered? Is it not infinitely more respectable to have them earnestly in mind than, accepting some mumbo-jumbo reply, to dismiss them altogether and to devote existence wholly to the frivolities we call business, or pleasure, or learning? What else was Carlyle's fundamental raison d' etre but his power to call us to a degree of the serious reasonable wonder with which we start in life?

Upon my word, I sometimes think that if the world were started now on a new plan, and peopled altogether with the middle-aged, religions, after going on a short time through the impetus of custom, would die out all over the world from this simple lack of interest in the questions they primarily undertake to answer. As it is, the children force us to keep some sort of theory of existence furbished up.—Century.

—The following are examples of eight-syllable words in the English language: Anthropometamorphosis, antisupernaturalism, anticonstitutionalist, anhydrophepsiterion, iatromathematician, incomprehensibility, individualization, syncategorematical, unconstitutionality, unintelligibility, valetudinariauism and vicissitudinality.

MONEY IN SNAKE OIL.

How Connecticut Folks Grow Rich in a Curious Way.

Within a radius of ten miles from Hamburgh, Conn., there are half a dozen men who are accumulating money from the sale of the oil and grease that they extract from the various reptiles and animals that they capture among the hedges and along the streams.

The muskrat, the polecat, and the rattlesnake yield the most valuable oils that they get, and of these three the rattlesnake oil is worth the most. It finds a ready sale and brings from $25 to $30 an ounce, according to its purity. This oil is procured from the eggs of the snake, and the process of getting it is a tedious one. In capturing the snake care must be taken not to beat it upon the middle of the body, for by so doing the hunter runs a risk of breaking the eggs that the snake may be carrying and thus rendering them valueless.

The snake hunters have become adepts at the business, and they go armed with a pole or staff about eight feet long, into the end of which is set a sharp steel blade from six to eight inches in length. When a snake is discovered the hunter stamps upon the ground and alarms it. The snake erects its head, and like a flash the staff swings around, and the serpent's head is popped off by the glittering blade.

If the body of the snake is found to contain eggs they are removed and placed in a kettle of water, under which a fire is built.

The water is always boiling before the eggs are put into it, and it is kept at a boiling point as long as oil rises from the eggs to the surface. It often requires forty-eight hours of steady boiling to extract all the oil from fifteen eggs.

Every half hour the oil is skimmed from the water and placed in a small iron kettle that is about eight inches in diameter and eighteen inches deep. Considerable of the boiling water is carried into this kettle with the grease. When the oil has been extracted from the eggs and placed in the kettle a lid is placed upon it and hermetically sealed with red sealing wax. A slow and steady fire is then kept under the kettle until all the water in the oil has evaporated through a small pipe that enters the side of the kettle near the top and which leads to a worm that rests in a barrel of constantly running water. From a tube at the bottom of the worm the condensed water drops into a glass jar. To the top of this, small particles of oil rise, and when it has cooled it is taken off.

When water ceases to drop from the tube at the bottom of the worm it is evident that there is no more water in the kettle, and the fire is immediately drawn from beneath it, and it is deluged with cold water until it is thoroughly cooled.

From this kettle the oil is removed and placed in a shallow tin pan with a handle and a wide spout in it. The pan is placed over a fire, and when the oil is thinned it is poured through a cloth, linen of very fine texture, into a glass jar. When thus clarified it has the appearance of vaseline. In this shape it is marketed.

Rattlesnake oil is used as a remedy for rheumatism, and it is one of the ingredients employed in the manufacture of some of the patent medicines found in the market for neuralgia, rheumatism and obscure diseases of the joints. It is a powerful irritant, and when a drop of it is applied to the flesh it has about the same effect that the application of a coal of fire would. For this reason the manufacturers of this oil are obliged to exercise the greatest care, and while working at the kettles they invariably wear gloves, and when their face is not protected by a beard they cover the lower portion of it with a loose cloth fastened in place by an elastic band.

So persistently has the rattlesnake been hunted in this vicinity, he is now but rarely found. Now and then one is captured in some isolated locality among the ledges and in the swamps. In the central part of the state this species of serpent is common, and hunters there procure a great deal of rattlesnake oil during the year.

Next to the rattlesnake in importance to the hunter is the polecat. The pelt of this obnoxious animal brings from $1.50 to $2 readily, and the fat of the animal produces a grease that sells for from 50 to 75 cents a pound. A great deal of this grease is consumed by New England people, who believe it to be a sovereign remedy for croup in children and hoarseness and soreness of the chest in adults. The grease is applied warm to the throat and chest of the patient, and as a virtuous remedy it has triumphantly stood the test of many generations.

As a healing article this grease possesses great merit, and it is used by apothecaries in the manufacture of ointments. The pelt of the black polecat is quite valuable, and it is often manufactured into muffs and boas and sold for monkey skin.

The men who follow this business of hunting are very retiring in their habits of living. They dwell in poorly constructed huts among the hills, and are only seen in towns when they have something to sell. It is estimated that each one of them is worth ten thousand dollars, and it has all been made at this peculiar business in the last dozen years.—Philadelphia Times.

Kitchen Utensils.

There are a great many kitchens that are not possessed of the luxury of a brush for cleaning potatoes. It is next to impossible to wash potatoes perfectly clean by hand. The use of a little scrubbing brush, such as may be purchased at from five to ten cents, will soon make their jackets fresh and clean, so that they will be fit to be brought on the table roasted. Roast potatoes should always have a little bit of skin chipped off at either end to allow the steam to escape and to prevent their becoming sodden before they are thoroughly done. Such a brush is also very useful in washing beets and various other root vegetables, all of which are probably just as well cooked in their skins and peeled when they are done—the turnip being the only exception to this rule as it acquires a bitter flavor when boiled in its jacket.—N. Y. Tribune.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Since 1880 $12,000,000 has been expended in constructing 11,000 miles of canals and 11,000 miles of distributing ditches, which now furnish irrigation for 8,000,000 acres of land.

—Aluminum promises to be of great value in the construction of sounding-boards. It seems possible from its freedom from the metallic tone-color to improve very much the quality of the tone of the phonograph, by getting rid of the metallic sound so offensive to the ear.

—It is said that half the tin of the world is exported from the Malay Peninsula, where mining is carried on almost exclusively by the Chinese. The mining is that of flood tin, and the metal is taken from the lowlands near the mountains, where it is found in pockets ten to twenty feet or more below the surface.

—The length of the structure over the Mississippi at Memphis is to be 8,000 feet—bridge, 2,600; iron viaduct, 2,300 feet; timber trestle, 3,100 feet. Its eight piers are to be 117 to 197 feet in height. The deepest foundation is 131 feet below low-water mark. The central span is to be 621 feet in length, with cantilever arms 169 feet in length.

—It has been proposed that the carbonic acid gas that is liberated during the process of fermentation in breweries be utilized by condensing it into a liquid form that can be sold for eight cents a pound. It is estimated that 25,000,000,000 gallons of this gas are produced annually in the breweries of Great Britain.

—Chlorine in water indicates pollution. The state board of health of Massachusetts has sent out a map showing the normal amount of chlorine in the water supply throughout the state. If in the future the chlorine exceeds the normal, it is, with some limitations, to be considered as an indication that the water has been polluted by sewage or household waste.

—An interesting archæological discovery has just been made in the forest of Eawy, near Saint-Saens. The excavations undertaken by Mr. Gaston Le Breton have recently brought to light the walls of a building seeming to be the remains of a little antique temple belonging to the second or third century. It is quadrangular in form, and stands completely alone. Among the debris they have found some statues of the Venus Anadyomene in baked earth.—Paris La Nature.

—German scientists, who have recently investigated the subject, assert that the heart of the oak begins to decay at the age of 300 years. The pine tree lives to the average age of 500, but some of them have flourished for 700 years. They assign 425 years to the silver fir, 275 years to the larch, 245 years to the red beech, 210 to the aspen, 200 to the birch, 170 to the ash, 145 to the alder, and 130 to the elm.

—Contrary to the general belief that the dragon fly is dangerous and has a vicious sting, Prof. Rickmore says that it is not only harmless but a good friend to man, because it skims over the stagnant pools and quiet lakes where mosquitoes breed, and eats them. Some experiments had been made to ascertain if dragon flies could not be bred in sufficient numbers to completely exterminate the mosquito, but they had not been successful.

—Iowa, 331,562,000 bushels of corn; Illinois, 241,076,000; Missouri, 201,170,000; Kansas, 168,863,000; Nebraska, 145,004,000; Indiana, 116,490,000; Ohio, 96,230,000; Texas, 92,122,000; Kentucky, 86,040,000, and Tennessee, 81,824,000, are the ten leading corn-growing states according to the estimates of the department of agriculture. Iowa is also at the head of the list in point of average yield, her rate being 36.7 bushels per acre; Ohio's average is placed at 33.7, Indiana's 32, Illinois' 31.2, Missouri's 29.9, Kansas' 26.7, Nebraska's 26.5.

Waterproof Shoes.

Every winter sees a new idea in shoemaking to avoid wet and cold feet. The cork sole has outlived three or four inventions and seems very popular, but the fashionable idea now is to have an oil-skin lining between the uppers and the ordinary lining. This effectually keeps out cold and wet, and by doing away with all ventilation and retaining the perspiration a considerable amount of warmth is acquired. The plan is probably open to certain sanitary objections, but residents in suburban districts far removed from granitoid or even plank walks are willing to take a few chances in order to get down-town with dry feet. In Canada they have a simpler and much cheaper way of securing the same result by using a very thick sock made of wood pulp and millboard, which requires an immense amount of water to soak through. It is doubtful whether anything but good rubbers will pass muster from a medicinal standpoint, but as long as some people have a prejudice against wearing them, every winter will probably see some new invention to take their place.—St. Louis Shoe Dealer.

How a Nation Apologizes.

It is in ceremonies of various kinds that the honors to the flag are most frequently shown. A man of war visiting a foreign port will run up the flag of the country she is visiting, and salute it with a certain number of guns. This is a pretty custom, but it is doing an honor to some one else's flag, not to our own. Sometimes this honor is done under compulsion; that is, when one country is exacting an apology from another. The commanding officer of a fleet, lying in front of an enemy's town, may demand that the forts on the shore run up the flag of the country whence the fleet comes, and honor it with a national salute. This sort of thing, however, belongs to the eve of hostilities.—W. J. Henderson, in St. Nicholas.

An Early Graduate.

"I suppose you learned a great deal while you were out west," remarked a Boston man to a Boston youth who had just arrived home after a trip of six weeks.

"No, sir, I only learned one new thing."

"Indeed, why not?"

"Because, after I learned how a mine was salted I hadn't any money left for [illegible]."—Texas Siftings.

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HER FATHER'S VICTIM.

(Continued from last week.)

now I must go to the county and ask to have my wife buried as a pauper. The farm and everything on it is under mortgage, and to-morrow all the household things and the farm tools are to be sold, and I will be alone and penniless in the world, with no money, no home, and no friends. Would to God, men, I had never lived to see this day, and now having seen it, I have nothing to look forward to but death. That is the only hope and the only consolation that is left me."

Not a man in the room but what would have gladly given the old man aid if it had been possible, but the fact that none of them were much better off made that impossible, so all they could do was to sympathize and pity; and though they attempted to offer words of consolation, they felt that it was but a mockery.

As they remained about him looking upon his bowed form, his head drooped lower and lower upon his breast, his nervous hands became more quiet and composed, and at last it appeared that he had fallen asleep. Some one so remarked, and John Green stepped forward and laid his hand on the wrinkled brow.

"Yes," said John in a low tone, "he is asleep, and his sufferings are all passed. Hunger, want and cold will never affect him more, and never again will he feel the force of man's inhumanity to man."

And it was even so. The poor old man's broken spirit had fled from its worn-out, emaciated tenement and bounded up and away to that bright, immortal glory, the inheritance of the poor and the lowly who have, like the Master, suffered the pangs and sorrows of this life.

"He is dead," John went on, "and I thank God that he is. It is better, far better, that such as he should die than that they should live to become wanderers on earth or objects of public charity. In calling him away God has shown His greatest mercy."

"It is even so," said an elderly gentleman who stood near. "This world has no fitting place for such as he, save the grave, and it is a thousand times better for him to sleep there than to live out a few more years of wretched existence here."

No one doubted the justice of these remarks, and not one of all the men in the room felt that it was not a matter of rejoicing, rather than sorrow, that the old man was dead.

While the men were still standing about the silent form, the door to the private office opened and Mills came out. He saw at a glance that something unusual had happened, but the cordon of men shutting out the sight, he approached the group and in rough, gruff tones asked:

"What's the matter here?"

The ring about the old man parted, showing to Mills the lifeless form, but for an instant no one spoke. At last the elderly gentleman who had spoken before, and who it transpired was a Christian minister, turned his eyes upon Mills and said, in slow, measured tones:

"Mr. Mills, God has had mercy on him to whom you showed none. He has taken the poor old man out of your toils and removed him beyond the reach of your greed and avarice. There lies the unconscious form of one of your victims. You brought him to his death. You robbed him of all his possessions; broke his home, his hope, his heart and his life, and God has taken the poor old sufferer home."

"I do not know," said Mills after a short silence, "why you should say such things to me. I have not robbed that old man, and I am not responsible for his misfortunes!"

"You loaned him money on his possessions, Mr. Mills!"

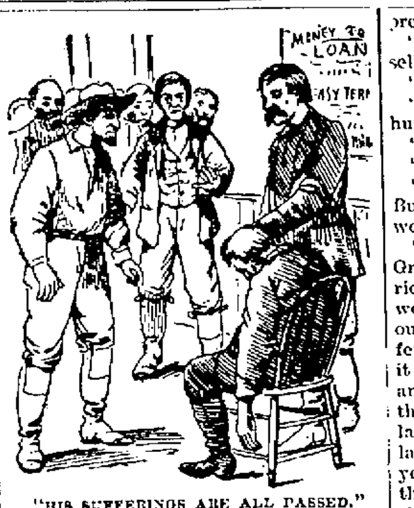
"Yes, and like the rest of you people he was glad to get it."

"Yes, he was glad to get it because want drove him to such extremities. But that did not give you the right to rob him with exorbitant interest, and order the sale of his property to pay a debt of less than a tenth of its value. Mr. Mills, the world's view may be what it will, but with God robbery is robbery, whether you do it under the law or in defiance of it. To force a fellow creature under necessity to give up his property to you, is not far different in principle from forcing him to do so at the point of arms. The desire to obtain what is not yours and what you have no right to take is the same in both cases, and there is no moral distinction between them. In either case it is robbery. It is taking something for nothing."

Mills winced a little under these words, for hardened, unfeeling wretch that he was, he could not help but see the truth of the remarks. Perhaps if he had been a man with the least particle of conscientious scruples, he might have shown some sense of shame. As it was, however, he only made an effort to exculpate himself from the charge, and place himself in the position of a benefactor, by saying:

"I loan you people money as a business venture. Like you, and like mankind in general, I limit my profits by the necessity of my customers. You sell your products for the highest prices you can get, and I do the same. That is a law of business. Furthermore, if you people do not want to accept my terms why do you come to me and beg me for favors? You are not compelled to come."

"We are compelled to come, want drives us to it," the minister replied. "As to it being a law of business to govern profits by necessity, I have very strong doubts. It is not the law of honest business I am sure. There is a wide difference between necessity and demand—at least between the necessities of such times as these and the demands of ordinary times. In the markets of the world we sell our products for all they will bring, and in that market you have a perfect right to so dispose of your money. But we do not sell our produce at exorbitant prices. When we find a fellow creature suffering the pangs of hunger we do not compel him to pay us his last cent for



"HIS SUFFERINGS ARE ALL PASSED."

a morsel of food. But that is the principle upon which you work, Mr. Mills, and I cannot think it far short of robbery."

Mills flushed with anger, but seeing that it was useless to argue, and perhaps not being disposed to do so any way, let the matter drop, and sending out to have the remains of the old man removed, resumed the order of business and went on with his ruthless, heartless, grinding process.

CHAPTER XVI.

GREEN MAKES ANOTHER LOAN.

After a short delay John Green's turn came and he was ushered into Mr. Mills' private office. Harry Pearson was there, and he received Green with a welcoming smile as he rose and said:

"Mr. Green, I am sorry you have been delayed so long, but it could not be helped: I pleaded with my friend Mills to make an exception of your case, on account of your sick wife, and bring you in before your turn, but Mr. Mills is very conscientious and systematic in his business affairs, and he refused to do it. Said perhaps some of the others were in as close places as you were, etc. However, now that you are here, I hope Mr. Mills will make as much haste as possible and let you go."

John murmured his thanks for all this interest on the part of Pearson, then turning to Mills said:

"I suppose you are aware of the object of my visit?"

"Certainly," said Mills. "You want money, and the first thing to do is to list the property you propose to give as security. Just call over the articles while I note them down."

John named over the articles together with a description of each one, including his two horses, the harness, wagon, plows and other farm property.

"Now," asked Mills when the list was complete, "how much money do you expect to get on these?"

"I haven't made up my mind to any particular sum," said John. "I only know that I have given you in every cent of three hundred dollars' worth of property."

"Three hundred," repeated Mills. "Could you sell it for that amount?"

"No, I suppose I could not under present circumstances," John admitted.

"No, you could not. But could you sell it for two hundred dollars?"

"Not at present."

"No, nor you couldn't sell it for one hundred, could you?"

"I expect not."

"Nor fifty?"

"I don't know. Perhaps I couldn't. But remember that is no criterion of worth. Nothing sells now but food."

"But it is a criterion of worth, Mr. Green," Mills corrected. "It is a criterion of value because a thing is only worth what it will sell for. We govern our loans by what the property would fetch if it was sold to-day, and not what it might be worth if times were good and money plenty. Ordinarily your things might sell for three hundred dollars. They might have been worth that last year or they may be worth it next year, but that has nothing to do with the present time. We're dealing with the present, and I'll make you a loan on the present value of your property. I'll advance twenty-five dollars on it."

"Great heavens!" cried John. "Only twenty-five dollars!"

"Only twenty-five dollars," Mills repeated. "I wouldn't do that if your friend and my friend, Mr. Pearson, hadn't interceded in your behalf. I would rather not take the business at all, and but for him I wouldn't offer to advance more than ten dollars. But if you want to take twenty-five you can have it. Please decide quickly, though, for my time is precious, and others are in waiting."

"I can't accept so small an amount," John replied, promptly. "I can do better. I will let it go at fifty, but no less."

"Then our business is at an end," said Mills, as he arose and started toward the door.

"Hold on, Mills," Pearson called. "I want to speak with you a moment."

Mills and Pearson withdrew to the opposite side of the room and talked for some time in low tones. John did not hear a word that passed between them, but he felt assured that Pearson was arguing for him, and when at last they came back and sat down he was assured of this, for Mills said at once:

"Mr. Green, I am going to make an exception of your case, and advance you fifty dollars. I wouldn't do it for another man on earth, and I ought not do it for you. It is taking a great risk, and besides it is setting a bad precedent. However, Mr. Pearson says your wife is in a bad way, and he has pleaded with me for her sake to show a liberal spirit, and against my judgment I've consented for once to mingle charity with business. I must ask you to keep this transaction quiet, at least the amount of the loan must remain a secret."

John readily consented to this small request, and Mills proceeded to make out the papers, and a few minutes later John Green emerged from the private office with fifty dollars in his pocket.

Fifty dollars did I say?

Yes, fifty dollars, less Mills' commissions and interest, which were eight dollars for a sixty days' loan, three per cent. per month for interest and five per cent. per month for commissions. A small matter, truly, and an insignificant

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at 9:45 o'clock Saturday night. When it was read by the clerk of the court Dr. Graves started from his chair and then sank back and buried his face in his hands. His attorney made a motion for a new trial. When Dr. Graves was asked what he thought of the verdict he replied by repeatedly saying that it was a great shock and surprise to him. The convicted man was taken to jail. His wife and mother were prostrated by the finding of the jury. Under the law of Colorado a man sentenced to death must suffer the penalty within thirty days from the time the sentence is passed.

At an early hour this morning Judge Rising and District Attorney Stevens will visit the county jail and take a confession from Dr. Graves. In this confession, according to John H. Conrad, the accused will voluntarily tell the entire story of his connection with the late Josephine B. Barnaby.

He will confess having sent a bottle of poison, but claim it was done at the instigation of Lawyer Ballou, in order to prevent an investigation as to their wasteful expenditures of the money received from the executors. If this confession is made the defendant will be at the mercy of the prosecution. His counsel will discontinue all interest in his behalf. In return for this confession the prosecution may agree to have the death penalty suspended. The city is in a ferment of excitement.

The worth of the alleged confession depends upon the trustworthiness of Deputy Sheriffs Wilson and Means. Dr. Graves confessed on the way to the jail. That is what Deputy Wilson stated to District Attorney Stevens and John H. Conrad. At the jail Sunday Dr. Graves emphatically denied having made a confession. He said the ...

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CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30. Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:15 a. m., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

German Lutheran Church.

SEQVICES twice a month, Also Sunday school. REV. J. DEJUNG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School.....12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service.....6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon.....7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY,

Young Peoples' Meeting.....7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY.

General prayer meeting.....7:30 p. m.

All are invited. All are welcome.

G. A. R.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.
RICHARD REED, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.
J. Prenzlow, Sec. O F Wissler, N G

D. OF R.

LAURESTINA LODGE, No. 28, meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in the Odd Fellows' hall on Stevens street.
B. T. Flugh, Sec. Mrs. O. F. Wissler, N. G.

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first and third Tuesdays in every month in the postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. H. C. Keith, W. M.

I. O. G. T.

Pelican Rapids Lodge, No. 215. Meets every Friday evening at hall over Palace Shoe Store. Visiting members are cordially invited.
Nellie Chafee, R. S. Chas Woodcock, C. T.

K. OF P.

Flambeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meeting Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. E. B. Morley, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.
B Jenkinson, Rec. E. B. Morley, Capt.

S. OF V.

W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 55, Wisconsin Division S. of V., U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
C. C. Bronson, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good Templars' hall.
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Keunen' Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Collections *sharply* looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,

Attorneys-at-Law,

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON

Attorney-at-Law,

Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,

Attorney-at-Law,

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor

RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.

Dental Parlors,

Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

KEITH

Physician & Surgeon

Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

D. CONOVER. L. F PORTER. H. P. PADLEY

Conover, Porter & Padley,

ARCHITECTS.

Pioneer block, Madison, Wis. Knight block, Ashland, Wis.

FIRST NATIONAL.

Bank of Rhinelander.

Rhinelander, - - *Wisconsin*

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Best Protection for Funds.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.

NORTH BOUND

No. 3—Limited.....4:04 A. M
No. 13—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives.....3:00 P. M
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 16—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M
No 14—Accommodation.....11 A. M.
No. 4—Limited.....11:31 P. M

W. E. ASHTON, AGENT.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

The Short Line East to Gladstone, Sault Ste. Marie and all Canadian and New England points and WEST to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Western Minnesota and Dakota.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3—Passenger.....10:25 p. m. through
No. 87—Passenger.....7:33 a. m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight.....9:30 a m

TRAINS EAS .

No. 86—Passenger.....7:27 p m local between Pennington and Cameron Junction
No. 4—Passenger.....3:12 a. m through
No. 20—Freight.....7:37 p m

Close connections made at Pembine with M. & W. R'y for all Lake Superior points, and at Trout Lake with D. S. S. & A. R'y for Mackinaw and all Lower Peninsula points.

Thursday, Jan. 7, 1892.

Fresh nuts of all kinds at Stern's. *

A good horse for sale. Enquire of W. S. Jewell. *

Fresh eggs, dairy and creamery butter at Jewell's. *

A new line of children's sleighs at Hildebrand's. *

W. H. Ashton goes into the First National Bank Monday.

Ben Sweet was in the city yesterday. He is now living in Milwaukee.

Oysters, Standard and select in bulk for Christmas at Sterns. *

E. O. Brown was in Merrill on business Monday.

Joe. Tooley was at Eagle River Tuesday on official business.

A fine lot of baking powder at a bargain, at Jewell's. *

E. B. Calkins, of the Waterworks Company is in the city this week.

Mrs. S. S. Miller has been confined to the house by a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. Frank Strope visited her old home in Waupaca county during the holidays.

Another fatality from the deadly pine tree is reported. This one comes from Hazelhurst.

W. C. Ogden has been confined to the house this week by a well-developed case of the grip.

Joseph Weller and wife, of Waupaca county, visited at Geo. Duzel's home in this city last week.

Albert Jewell has returned to Chicago His stay among the pines has considerably benefitted his health.

James Harrigan has written more life insurance in the past month than any agent in Northern Wisconsin.

Hickey, who was shot last week, is a long ways from a remains. He was up and about Minocqua in a week after the affray.

M. H. Greenley has a new advertisement which buyers of cooking utensils and cheep hardware will be well to read and heed.

J. Simansky notes the presence of bargains in shoes at his store. Readers who are purchasers should note the announcement.

Mrs. A. D. Daniels gave a five o'clock tea Monday to a number of friends, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Sterling of New London, who was here on a visit.

Eber Smith, arrested on the charge of shooting Al. Hickey was released on $400 bail, furnished by Minocqua parties. Kline secured bail here.

The Underwood-Pelican Boom Co. case has again been postponed, this time owing to the sickness of J. P. Underwood. It will likely be tried before Judge Webb at Waupaca in March.

The Rhinelander Bottling Works have sent out an elegant calendar for 1892 to each of their many patrons in this section. J. B. Schell favered all the camps in this section in a like manner.

Rev. E. L. Eaton's lecture will be given in the M. E. church, Wednesday evening, January 13. Admission 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at Spafford & Coles', H. J. Davis' and the postoffice.

The Congregational church board have refused to accept Rev. Mr. Humpherys resignation, and it is quite likely that he will remain. Their many friends will hope that such will be the case.

Dr. Sell is a noted speaker; the "Catacombs of Rome" is a subject capable of much instruction. You should hear the one discourse upon the other at the Congregational church Friday evening. Tickets are only a quarter.

Mayor L. N. Ansen was in Rhinelander Monday looking after his firms logging business. Mr. Ansen is pretty much Merrill, but his impressions of Rhinelander have lead him to think that the up rivir town is giving the lower cities quit a race.

School Board Proceedings.

Rhinelander, Nov. 14, 1891.

Board met pursuant to call of the secretary. Present, Browne, Curran, Carr and Dimick. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Clerk Carr reported that he had examined the new school house at Stella and recommended that the board pay therefor the sum of $200 in full settlement for the same. Report adopted, and secretary was instructed to draw an order in favor of E. M. Hagan for $200 in full settlement for said school house.

On motion the secretary was instructed to write to the clerk of subdistrict number 4, that the teacher in that district had no contract and no valid certificate and that such certificate must be obtained and presented forthwith or said teacher would be removed.

Application was made for the Board to establish a school at Pennington and was laid over to the next meeting. The following resolution was offered by Clerk Carr.

Whereas we are under obligations to the Hon. M. H. McCord, who has by his efforts in Congress in behalf of our school district, enabled us to build and equip the new school building on the Northside, in this village,

RESOLVED that the said school building be named in his honor, and be hereafter known and called the Myron H. McCord School.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Clerk Browne.

Whereas John C. Curran has been a member of this Board since its first organization and has during the time of his membership been active in promoting the best interests of the public schools of this village and town and cast his vote and influence for the building of the first high-school building in the village,

RESOLVED that the said school building which is now known as the Southside building, be hereafter known and called the John C. Curran School.

On motion the secretary was instructed to settle with E. Cuenin for the construction of the school house in district number 2, for the sum of $245.

On motion the secretary was instructed to apply to Commissioner of General Land Office in behalf of the Board, to issue a patent to the Board for all lots remaining unsold in the townsite of Pelican.

The following bills were presented and allowed and secretary instructed to draw orders for the same:

Shaw Pub. Co., printing,	$10.00
American Book Co., books,	41.91
A. L. Ries, repairing pump,	2.00
L. Nye, school books,	1.40
W. W. Carr, expense to Stella,	4.50
Weikel & Chilson, cleaning furnaces,	22.00
Aug. Hoffacker, cleaning school grounds,	48.09

On motion Board adjourned to meet on call of the secretary.

SAM S. MILLER, Secretary.

Rhinelander, Dec. 3, 1891.

Board met upon call of the secretary. Present, Clerks Browne, Curran and Dimick.

On motion the proposition of the Rhinelander Printing Co. to print the annual catalogue at $1.50 per page was accepted.

On motion the secretary was instructed to settle with L. Lago for building a wood shed at the sum of $35.00 and for wood furnished for the school district.

The secretary was further instructed to order physical apparatus for the High-school, to an amount not to exceed $65.00.

On motion the following bills were allowed and secretary instructed to draw orders for the same:

Merchants State Bank, discounts,	$28.39
N. T. Baldwin, painting,	2.25
A. L. Ries, stove poker,	1.50
J. B. Alden, books, etc,	11.08
First National Bank, discounts	20.45

On motion board adjourned to meet on call of the secretary.

SAM S. MILLER, Secretary.

Rhinelander, Dec. 17, 1891.

Board met pursuant to call of the secretary. Quorum present. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Communication from the General Land Office read and placed on file.

Resignation of Clara C. Spencer as principal of Curran School placed before the board. On motion of Clerk Dimick the resignation was accepted. On motion secretary was instructed to correspond with applicants for schools, for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the above resignation.

The following bills were read and allowed as follows and secretary instructed to draw orders for same:

Lewis Hardware Co., school supplies and water,	$230.31
Hessel & Leykom, pump and setting same,	25.15
G. W. Ponlin, grading,	50.00
E. C. Leonard, school supplies,	23.75
R. Ryse, school supplies,	25.00
Donahue & Henneberry, school supplies,	43.00
American Book Com'y, school books,	96.19
Ginn & Co., school books,	62.82

On motion secretary was instructed to draw order in favor of Miss A. C. Pascal for one week's salary as teacher, $11.25.

On motion board adjourned to meet at call of the secretary.

SAM S. MILLER, Secretary.

Rhinelander, Dec. 29, 1891.

Board met pursuant to call of the secretary. Quorum present. The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Bids were opened for the furnishing of wood for school buildings.

On motion the bid of Geo. A. Mack for 140 cords of green yellow birch and hard maple, four foot, at $2.70 pelivered, was accepted and secretary instructed to make contract with him accordingly.

On motion the bid of B. Moran for 30 cords of green tamarac wood, four foot, at $1.85; five cords green tamarac, two foot, at $1 45, and 20 cords of green yellow birch and hard maple, two foot, at $1.55, was accepted and secretary instructed to make contract with him accordingly.

On motion Miss Mary H. Griswold was elected to principalship of Curran School to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Miss Spencer, and Miss May Barnett was elected to the position now held by Miss Griswold.

The executive committee reported to the Board that on the 19th day of December, 1891, they employed A. W. Shelton as attorney for the Board and authorized him to commence a proceeding by mandamus, in the name of the Board against the Town Clerk to compel him to place the levy for school purposes in the tax roll.

On motion the report was received and placed on file and the action of the executive committee approved.

On motion board adjourned to meet at call of secretary.

SAM S. MILLER, Secretary.

Cash Offer.

W. S. Jewell offers cash purchasers the following inducements to trade with him:

	CASH.	CREDIT.
Fine work flour	$1.45	$1.50
1.00 worth of sugar	.95	1.00
50c Japan tea	.45	.50
Other teas in proportion.		
Potatoes	.38	.40
Cider vinegar	.25	.30
Kerosene	.13	.15
Rice	.07	.08
Arbuckles coffee	.24	.25
Four X "	.24	.25
Forest Baking Powder	.15	.25
5 bars soap (assorted)	.22	.25
Economy soap, 10 bars	.25	.30
Honey Drip Syrup	.50	.60
Best N. O. molasses	.50	.60

ONE OF THE SE[...]n

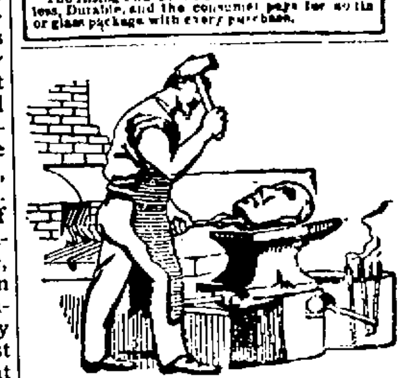
Of a Cook's success is in having proper [...] cuse for being without it when all kinds [...] sold as cheap as we are unloading them. attractive. We have it, and can show you Call and see, if you want to save money.

M. H. GREENLY,

a great Asth- Colds ll my ought n, and cough- of the lungs, hand. vant of amend- edicine, erman m con- ved my the first e great ntle re- not had edi-

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



FORCING A-HEAD.

Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES AND RANGES

JOHNSO[...]

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's · Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Giant Seigh Manfg. Co.

—Manufacturers of—

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

BUNDE & UPMEYER,

Manufacturing Jewelers,

MILWAUKEE, - WIS.

NOW FOR NEW YEAR'S

Remember, as you enter upon the new year, that we manufacture jewelly, and are, therefore, enabled to sell Fine Jewelry for just about what other Milwaukee jewelers have to pay for their stock.

Remember, that we carry the largest and finest stock of

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS

—and other—

Precious Stones, Silverware, Watches and Clocks, and Finest Statutary in Wilwaukee.

If you keep these facts in mind you will not go astray when you come to Milwaukee to make purchases.

If you contemplate making New Year's Gifts, come in as soon as possible.

Diamonds and other precious Stones are one of our specialties.

BUNDE & UPMEYER,

Cor. Milwaukee and Wisconsin Streets, **Milwaukee.**

GO TO—

BRADY'S NORTH SIDE STORE

FOR BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods, - -

Groceries, Boots Shoes,

And General Merchandise.

RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

D. L. JENKISON & CO.,

The Leaders in Jewelry.

A Full Line of Christmas Novelties.

Every Purchaser of $2.00 worth of goods will be entitled to a Chance on the Gold Lined Silver Water Cooler to be Given Away January 1, 1892.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Lewis

. . . . THE

A Complete Assortm

HER FATHER'S VICTIM.

(Continued from last week.)

now I must go to the county and ask to have my wife buried as a pauper. The farm and everything on it is under mortgage, and to-morrow all the household things and the farm tools are to be sold, and I will be alone and penniless in the world, with no money, no home, and no friends. Would to God, men, I

Christian
upon Mills as
tones:
"Mr. Mills,
him to whom
has taken the
toils and remov
of your greed
the unconscion
tims. You br
You robbed h
broke his h
his life.

... Proved the Sailor's Salvation.

"Always do your duty, Tom, no matter how perilous or irksome it may be, and, as a general thing, you will come out all right and shipshape in the end."

Such was the parting advice of an old sailor to Thomas Brown, a boy of sixteen, who was about sailing away aboard the ship Dolphin, bound from New York to the East Indies.

Tom was deeply impressed by the words of his adviser. He bore them in mind, and, after the vessel sailed, was so prompt and cheerful in obeying orders that he became a favorite both with the foremast hands and the officers.

Sometimes the lad, set to scouring the decks, polishing the ring-bolts, or hoisting heavy casks out of the hold, would feel as if ready to drop with fatigue, but not a murmur would escape his lips. He was resolved to do his duty bravely, even though it should kill him.

Fortunately, it had a good effect upon him, enlarging his lungs and chest, making him broad in the shoulders and strong and muscular in the arms. Slender and rather delicate when he sailed, he was fast becoming "all right and shipshape," as his friend, the old sailor, had expressed it.

One day the vessel lay becalmed in the Indian ocean. The sun, partially veiled by a thin mist, looked like a red-hot copper ball. The air was stifling; the men breathed with difficulty. Suddenly the barometer began to fall with alarming rapidity. In the distance a hollow, humming noise was heard. Far away to windward was seen a long, broad patch of white water. A flock of sea birds, with unearthly screams, flew over the ship. They were frightened; they knew what was coming.

"Hands by the halyards! In with royals and to'-gallant sails! Stand by to clew up the fore and mizzen topsails and double reef the main!" screamed the captain, in a voice that made every man jump.

Ere the tars could obey, the storm, hissing, roaring and howling, driving the seas in great, white walls of foaming water and spray before it, came sweeping along with terrific velocity, not a mile to windward.

The active sailors clewed up and down as fast as they could; then aloft they went and laid out on the yards.

Scarcely were the fore and mizzen topsails rolled up, when, with tremendous fury, the gale struck the ship.

Down she went, almost on her beam-ends, tearing through the water, in which she was ingulfed to her waist. The canvas was jerked from under the men like a flash. Whipping about a moment, with the din of thunder, it was torn from the jackstays and sent whirling in shreds straight up into the black rack of the tempest.

Meanwhile ropes and sheets were slatting about all over the ship. The whistling shrouds bellied far inward; the cracking masts bent over like whalebones; the huge anchors quivered and reeled on the catheads.

Tom Brown, with another lad, was at the wheel, assisted by the second mate. The wheel was now like a living monster. It struggled to free itself from the grasp of the three sailors, who held and controlled it with difficulty.

Suddenly a snapping sound, louder than the other noises, was heard aloft. The weather main-to'-gallant sail-sheet had parted. The sail, flapping about, threatened to carry away the mast.

"Up there you go, Bill!" cried the captain to the lad next to Brown, "and cut that sail clear o' the jack-stays!"

Bill turned pale and trembled, but did not move from the wheel.

"Oh, captain, nobody could go up there and live!" he gasped. "Don't make me go, sir!"

In fact, the task of cutting clear that slatting sail, with the mast reeling and jerking, threatening to give way every moment, must prove a perilous undertaking. A strong man could hardly keep himself from being thrown from the lofty spar, much less a boy.

"I tell you to go!" repeated the captain.

"I can't! I can't!" cried Bill, as white as a sheet. "Anything else I'll do, captain, but don't send me to my death!"

There was no time to lose. The skipper, glaring angrily at the speaker an instant, looked at Tom Brown.

"Go up there, Tom, and cut the sail clear!"

Tom also turned pale, but his eyes flashed and his clear, ringing voice was heard:

"Aye, aye, sir!"

Up the main shrouds he went—up higher and higher, determined to do his duty even to the death.

With difficulty he held to the shrouds. Several times his feet were jerked from under him, but he drew them back and kept bravely on.

He reached the top-gallant mast. The ship made a terrific plunge. Then she came up with a tremendous jerk.

boy's feet again flew from under
He was flung from the shrouds,
just saved himself from falling
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threw himself back into the
ts. He gained the top-gallant
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ope, he clutched the yard with
and and with the other seizing the
h-knife in his belt he endeavored
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der and more violently slatted the
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he only saved himself by cling-
nder it, with both arms, to the yard.
instant it flew back, affording him
nce to work with his knife, he
msy cutting at the strands. He
t cleared the sail from the spar
the ship plunged again, coming
next moment with a jerk that
verything reel.
ck like the report of a musket
eard and away went the top
-gallant mast by the board, as
ys parted. Tom, when he felt
ast going, had thrown himself in-
... clutching two ratlines. By these he hung, falling, with the spar, into the sea. As yet uninjured, with the exception of a few slight bruises, the boy threw both arms around the spar, clinging firmly to it.

The ship, dashing on, was soon lost to his view in the dark rack, the mist and the spray of the storm. No boat could be lowered for him in such a gale. There he was, all alone, adrift on the stormy ocean.

The mad wind howled and shrieked in his ears, the sea and the spray flew around him, almost blinding and choking him. But he held to the spar until he felt his strength leaving him, when he lashed himself to the timber with some of the trailing ropes near him.

Hours passed. Night came, with the tempest still raging. Through all the darkness and the storm, the boy, now nearly senseless, was carried on, fast to the spar.

By dawn the violence of the gale had abated. The sky was clear, the tints of the rising sun were on the eastern wave.

Feebly Tom raised himself on the floating mast. Thank God! there was a sail, like a slender, white column, in the distance.

Was it his own vessel? He hoped so.

Up went his kerchief, waved about his head as a signal. The craft drew nearer, when he perceived it was not the Dolphin. Soon he was seen. The ship stood toward him, a boat was lowered, he was picked up and taken aboard. The hardships he had undergone had proven too much for him. He had kept up until the boat was near him; then he had fallen prone upon the mast, insensible. When he opened his eyes, he found himself in a snug berth, with an old man sitting near, by his side a lovely girl of thirteen.

"He has come to! Oh, papa, I am so glad!" cried the girl, clapping her hands.

Tom's story was soon told. He then learned that he was aboard the ship Trumpet, bound home from Calcutta to New York.

That same day the after part of the Dolphin's hull was discovered, bearing her name, proving that she had been lost not long after the boy fell overboard.

The crew, who were in her when she was wrecked, were never heard of. All had perished after she went to pieces. Had Tom been aboard of her then, he, too, would have found a watery grave. His courage in obeying orders—in mounting that perilous mast, to do his duty—had been his salvation. To use the homely words of his sailor adviser, he had "come out all right and shipshape in the end."

Not only had his life thus been saved, but a piece of rare, good fortune followed. The old man and little girl, who sat near him when he recovered his senses, were a wealthy oil merchant and his daughter. When the vessel arrived home, the child coaxed her father to take the lad into his employ.

In due time, by constant attention to his duties, he became head clerk, saved money and was finally made a partner in the firm of his benefactor. Soon after he married the merchant's daughter, who, on the night before their wedding, blushingly confessed to him that she had loved him ever since that memorable day when, picked up from the drifting spar, he was brought senseless aboard the ship Trumpet.—Rufus Hall, in N. Y. Ledger.

SHOE BUCKLES.

Their Great Size in the Last Century and Consequent Fall.

The manufacture of buckles contributed largely to the employment of Warwickshire and Staffordshire ingenuity during the last century. In 1781 all gentlemen of tone sported on their shoes a large square buckle plated with silver, and as the ladies soon adopted the reigning taste, "it was difficult," as Hutton, the historian of Birmingham, remarks, "to discover their beautiful little feet covered with an enormous shield of buckle, and men wondered to see the active motion under the massive load." The massive load soon after this became unsupportable for both sexes. Strings came into fashion, and consequently a large class of ingenious artisans were compelled to suffer the loss of their usual employment. In 1791 a deputation of master bucklemakers from the towns of Birmingham, Walsall and Wolverhampton obtained an audience of the prince of Wales, (afterward George IV.,) at Carlton house, where they presented a petition setting forth the distressed situation of thousands who had been engaged in the different departments of bucklemaking, consequent upon the fashion which was then so prevalent of wearing strings. The prince promised not only to wear buckles on his own shoes, but to order the members of his household to do the same. But the commands of royalty were nugatory when opposed to the mandates of fashion.—England in the Eighteenth Century.

—Maud—"Why do you call that ring a war relic?" Ethel—"I won it in my first engagement."—Keystone.

THEIR MEETING.

A Chicago Incident With a Moral Quite Near the Surface.

It is at the union depot, Chicago. A train has just pulled in. Outside the great iron gates is a hurrying throng.

One woman, who passes westward, attracts attention. She possesses the remains of a patrician beauty. Her silken gown, covered with cut jet, glitters like black mail. Diamonds flash at her throat. There is rouge on her cheek. Her insolent eyes are artistically darkened.

"Robert!"

The cry is wrung from her. A man with hair prematurely gray has just descended the broad steps. He holds a girl of six by the hand. She is daintily dressed in snowy mull. A great shirred white hat makes background for the smiling little face, the innocent blue eyes, the golden curls. The man tries to pass.

"Only this once!" the woman pleads.

"You may speak to her." He steps aside.

"We have come," cries the child in joyful confidence as the stranger leans down, "to meet mamma."

The woman pales under her paint.

"Not my own mamma, you know," in sweet explanation. "She died long ago."

"Do you," low and fiercely, "remember her?"

"A little. She was like you! But she had not such a shining brooch or such pink cheeks."

The woman shrinks as from a blow.

"Do you love this—this mamma?"

"Yes; she is good, but she wants me to, and," with wistful sincerity, "I do love my own mamma best!"

There is a vibration of the rails. A shriek. The train thunders in. The woman leans to kiss the rose lips of the child. She draws back suddenly. It would be sacrilege. May not God's angels record this moment as one of magnificent expiation? The train disgorges. The man takes the child's hand. She looks back at the lovely lady.

"Goodby," she cries, laughingly. The eyes that follow her are wet and tender.

"Why is she crying, papa, and why are you?"

"Hush dear!" He takes a sweet-faced woman in his arms.

"We have missed you so."

"Have you, darling?" she asks the child.

"O, yes!"

Her stepmother caresses the soft curls; kisses her gently.

The woman by the stairway sees it all.

Then they go home.—Chicago Tribune.

A DESPERADO'S NERVE.

He Collects $2,000 Reward While $5,000 Is Offered for Himself.

The remarkable career of old Tom Starr, the notorious Cherokee desperado, which has lately appeared in print, recalls an incident in his life, the plainest statement of which sounds like a romance.

Bill West was old Tom's brother-in-law and the most powerful man of his day in the Cherokee nation. A blow from his fist was as deadly as a Winchester bullet. With this formidable weapon he killed several men, and a law was passed declaring Bill's fist a deadly weapon.

Old Tom and Bill had been close companions, but one day they quarreled over the division of the spoils of a plundering expedition. West struck at Starr, but the wily savage dodged the blow and at the same time deftly placed a long, keen knife-blade between the former's ribs. This was the tragic end of Bill West.

At this time there was a reward of two thousand dollars offered for West's head and five thousand dollars for that of Starr.

Old Tom was in need of ready cash and determined to run the risk of losing his own head by trying to secure the reward on that of his brother-in-law.

So, after killing West, he cut off his head, put it in a gunny-bag and proceeded to Talequah, the capital, where he presented his gory charge to the chief with the proof that it was the right head and demanded the reward.

The chief and treasurer were both old men and they knew old Tom's reputation. They also knew that the reward on West's head was only two thousand dollars, while that for old Tom's was five thousand dollars. But Starr was there himself and meant business.

At the muzzle of a six-shooter the treasurer forked over the two thousand dollars and old Tom departed with the money, to the delight and astonishment of the people of Talequah without killing a single person.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Childish Instinct.

To get the values of things is the artist's greatest labor. It is for that his eye is quicker to observe than his neighbor's. It is for that he mixes and remixes his colors; it is for that he lays them on and rubs them off to try again for an effect nearer truth; it is for that he is always "squinting" at nature. In view of these facts, "values" would seem to be an essence as evasive as important. And yet children sometimes get at them instinctively and with astonishing accuracy. For instance: The other day a lady went to visit a friend, the mother of two little boys. She had not been seen by the lads for at least a year and a half, but they had been told she was coming. After the first strangeness of meeting was over, the younger of the brothers warmed into confidential relations, and said: "You've been away so long I didn't know you; I couldn't tell how you looked." "You could not," replied the lady, in a tone of assumed surprise. "Well," turning to the elder child, she said: "You remembered me, I am sure." "O, yes," returned the boy, confidently, and there was something of contempt in his voice as he added: "Why, haven't you got on the same clothes?"—Boston Herald.

Always Go Together.

"There's a fool somewhere in the neighborhood."

"Why?"

"Hear that horn?"—Brooklyn Life.

EARS AND NOSES TO ORDER.

All Sizes and Every Shape, Guaranteed to Give Entire Satisfaction.

The accidents and diseases to which the nasal and other organs are liable are much more numerous than the ordinary thinker supposes, and the number of people to be met with who are wearing false ears or noses without the knowledge of any but their most intimate friends would prove quite surprising if it could be made known.

The old manner of attaching a false nose to the face was by means of eye-glasses, and the substances used were either wax, celluloid, wood porcelain, or vulcanite. The last-mentioned substance was mostly in favor because of its lightness, strength, and small liability to injury. After being vulcanized the piece was painted by an artist in oil colors, as near the color of the skin of the intended wearer as it was possible to get it. Of course, the great objection was the wearing of the glasses. Few persons cared to injure their organs of vision even to cover up a facial deformity. Springs had been tried, but were not in general use up to within a very short period, owing to the supposition that they would interfere with circulation, or cause irritation, resulting in inflammation or absorption of the tissues. The bone in the nose is most sensitive, and once disease has touched it decay is rapid. Nearly all dental works give examples of cases that have been treated with more or less success at different periods, some of the best known being those performed by Dr. Hoopes in 1860, Dr. Brackett, of Newport, R. I., in 1874, and Prof. Wildman in 1863.

All the old methods have been superseded by a Boston dentist, who has invented a new system of springs by which not only a whole nose or ear may be attached to the head and face and be passed on the street without detection by the ordinary pedestrian, but any small portion of either may be affixed in the same manner. In a chat with a Herald reporter about the matter lately the gentleman referred to said: "It was a mere accident, my giving any attention to the matter at all. A friend of mine had lost his nose through an ulcerated tooth, and asked me to try and make him one. I gave much time to the matter, and finally succeeded in making him a nose that fitted his face so snugly and gave him so little trouble that to say he was delighted with it would be putting it mildly. The greatest trouble I experienced was in getting the artificial nose painted a natural color, and for that purpose my friend was obliged to pass considerable time in an artist's chair. He is not in this city now, and the people where he now resides would not believe if told that he was wearing a false one. I next experimented on making an ear, and I remember that my first patient was a young man whose folks had lived in the country when he was an infant, where one day an older sister carried him out into a field and left him to play, when a hog came along and got in a little playful sport by chewing off one of the baby's ears. This ear proved an entire success, and I had applications for others. The next applicant for an ear had had one bitten off in a street row and another gentleman had been thrown from a sulky and had an ear severed as cleanly as if with a knife.

"No, I do not use any of the old materials: I make my noses and ears of aluminum on account of the lightness of the material; they are then covered with muslin, which is afterward painted. Five times out of the seven the loss of the nose is caused by abscess teeth (abscess centrals), which break just inside the nostrils; the disease then attacks the bone, which decays very rapidly. Sometimes a portion of it is saved, but this is the exception and not the rule. It is possible to adjust a portion of a nose or ear with such nicety and have it painted so nearly to resemble the skin that covers other portions of the face that you might pass a person wearing such a dozen times a week on the street and still not detect it. Of course, if you were told 'So-and-So' was wearing a false nose or ear you would be looking for it, and probably discover the line of demarcation; but you would not always be successful even then. There are dozens of people to be met with on the streets daily who are wearing some such appliance, and many of them have been doing so so long that they have almost forgotten the fact themselves." These appliances cost about one hundred dollars.—Boston Herald.

STREET COSTUMES

Stylish and Handsome Cloths for Outdoor Wear.

For general wear, cording, ladies cloth, camel's hair, serge and cheviot in shades of golden and reddish-brown are probably the most select, though blondes cling to gray, and both blondes and brunettes wear navy-blue and a clear dark-green. A mixed cheviot has a fan back, plain sides and the front lapped diagonally. The bodice has a coat bodice without hip seams, high collar and full sleeves, with revers of the fabric and all edges finished with two rows of heavy stitching. Others have a vest of plain, light cloth, or corduroy, tapering to the waist. A plaid camel's hair of snowflake effects is made up on the bias and trimmed with deep gauntlet cuffs, collar and pointed bodice of velvet, of a clear dark-green shade. Some lovely brown serges, forty-eight inches, one dollar a yard, are fashioned with a "bell" skirt, fan back, regular Louis XV coat and a vest of pink and tan brocade. The collar, revers and skirt border are of a deeper brown velvet, edged with a tiny silk gimp. Suits of Henrietta are trimmed with velvet or silk gimp, or both. Vests of brocade, cloth and bengaline appear in street gowns. A cording, at one dollar and twenty-five cents, is stylishly made with a facing of corduroy showing on the right when the skirt is lifted; the vest is of the same, and the deep coat is slashed and edged with gimp. A bengaline front, corselet and sleeves appear in an old-blue cloth costume.—Ladies' Home Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Two of the hardest things to keep in this life are a new diary and a sharp lead pencil.—Norristown Herald.

—"Poor old Lushforth fell down and broke the trestle of his nose." "Don't you mean the bridge?" "You might call it bridge, but as no water passes under it I thought the other word better."—Indianapolis Journal.

Miss Fitzogre—"Well, good-by, Percival, and be a good boy!" Percival (a very good boy, who has just been specially warned not to make personal remarks about people in their presence)—"Good-by. I'll not tell nurse what I think of your nose till you're gone!"—Punch.

—Maine has only nineteen cities within its borders. Portland is the oldest city and Deering is the youngest, having just thrown off town government. Cape Elizabeth, Brunswick, Skowhegan, Dexter, Farmington, Camden, Caribou and Houlton are thinking favorably of city government.

—There are naturalists in this day and age who believe that horse hairs will turn to living snakes; that toads will live for thousands of years in the cavity of a rock without food or water; that the barnacle goose was developed from the shell-fish of that name, and that the bird called sora is a species of winged frog.

—A New Jersey truck-farmer who went to New York a few days ago took with him fifteen pearls which he had taken from mussels found in a small fresh water stream near his farm. The pearls were sold for a large sum upon the opinion of a New York expert, who said they were the finest American pearls he had ever seen.

—A new variation of the nickel-in-the-slot machine is an apparatus by which you "lay a parcel on the shelf" and have it delivered. The customer steps on a platform, on which is an oblong box of steel. The top flies open and a steel shelf comes up, on which the package is laid; the sender affixes a stamp valued at fifteen cents, and retires, when the box closes. Wagons make hourly collections. The stamp has a coupon attached, which the sender keeps as a receipt.

—"Most people," says an artistic gardener "rake off the leaves from their lawns and then to protect them smear them over with some vile compost. I can't understand why they prefer the rank flavored stuff to the beautifully variegated blanket of leaves nature provides for that very purpose. What is prettier than a wide stretch of the restless, fluttering things, and no better protection can be given the grass than they afford. Enough will decay in the course of the winter to enrich the soil sufficiently, and when raked off in the spring the lawn is as neat and clean as one can wish.

—The invention of the hand loom antedates all authentic history, but undoubtedly originated in either Hindustan, Egypt or China. The Old Testament, frequently refers to woven fabrics. The Israelites carried with them the art of weaving when they left Egypt, and Pliny accords the invention to the Egyptians. The loom was probably known in England prior to the conquest by Cæsar, at which time woolen and linen cloth were manufactured at Winchester, to supply the Roman army.

—Clocks, called water-clocks, were first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made, 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name N. O., now at Hampton Court palace; clocks with pendulums, etc., invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1556; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.

—The proportion of travelers killed in railroad accidents in France from 1875 to 1880 was one to every 24,000,000 of passengers, and one wounded to every 1,000,000; in England for the same term one to every 21,000,000 of passengers was killed, and one to every 695,000 was wounded; on the German railroads accidents are more frequent, although the number of travelers is less—one to every 9,000,000 of passengers was killed; in Belgium between the years 1881 and 1888 one to every 6,830,000 was killed, and one to 770,000 passengers was wounded; in the United States there was one to 2,500,000 killed, and one to 428,000 injured.

—Prof. Bickmore has a good word for the common house-fly, which, although a nuisance when it has become old enough to go about and alight on human flesh, does valuable service to humanity as a scavenger. There are, he said, in North America alone over 10,000 different varieties of flies. The young ones in their larval state consume large quantities of decaying vegetable and animal matter, and it has been computed that were it not for this work foul odors and poisonous particles would so predominate in the air as to breed disease of a typhoid or malarial nature. The service thus done to mankind by the larvæ of the flies could not well be calculated.

Where the Language Lacks.

The Listener has been written to by a lady at Washington who wishes to know two queer things. One is why the English language has no feminine equivalent for the word "fellow," used in the sense of comrade. Sometimes people speak of a girl as a "jolly good fellow," but the phrase is abominable, and is depreciating to the young woman, though often it isn't at all meant to be so. In this country we are particularly favored with girls of this pleasant type. They are good girls, and often very well mannered indeed; but they are comradely, witty, amiable, equally devoid of coquetry and prudery; they possess in fact the proper feminine equivalents of the qualities that, when we find them in a man, we call the qualities of a thorough good fellow. But we have, as this correspondent points out, no feminine expression for the word. Some wise word-monger should remedy the deficiency.—Boston Transcript.

OBEYED HIS MOTHER.

A Life's History From the Depths of Pig's-Foot Alley.

"Run, Johnny, run! Don't let 'em catch ye! Open yer door, Mrs. O'Hara! A-h-h!"

Chicago. The gray of a bitter February morning. Pig's-Foot alley, with its broken sidewalks and houses that jostle each other like drunken drabs, is slippery with frozen slush. From every building, like vermin from nests of rottenness, screaming creatures swarm. Down the street, bareheaded, falling, stumbling up again, madly tears a boy. He disappears in a dilapitated cottage.

Clang-clang! Around the corner dashes the patrol-wagon. "Y-ah!" goes up a jeer of derision. "Y-ah!" Officers surround the house. The door is barred. They endeavor to force it. Suddenly it opens. Bang! A whiff of smoke. A policeman falls back dead.

The door slams, is again barricaded. Over all the excitement without a shrill old voice is audible. "Good boy, Johnny! Shoot 'em down! Revolver empty? Here's a shotgun. Good boy, Johnny!"

The door is forced. The crimson-cheeked boy at bay blazes away. Two other officers fall, one fatally wounded.

"Grit, Johnny! You've grit!" howls Pig's Foot Alley in an ecstacy of pride and admiration.

No more ammunition. He fights like a wild beast. He is overpowered. He is dragged away. Frenzied curses yell after the police.

The verdict? "Imprisonment for life!"

Eight years pass. A telegram comes to Mrs. O'Hara. It is from Joliet:

"John O'Hara died to-day."

She has been "queer" of late, muttering and moaning to herself. Now she springs up with a shriek that pierces the pestilent air of the alley like a cry from hell itself. "I bid him! He done as I bid him! Dead—in jail! He'll wake like he ust when I call him! Stole, they said. An' killed when I bid him! I'm comin' Johnny!"

She runs up the street. The stench is sickening. She is ankle deep in filth. Faces—some stolid, some amused—stare at her. She totters on. A crowd pursues her. She swings blindly into the crush and clamor of Halstead street. A policeman stops her. She shrinks back in terror. Her dress is open, showing the withered breasts. Her white hair tangles about her face. Her eyes are bloodshot. She foams at the mouth.

"Go away!" she shrieks hoarsely, flinging out her old hands. "You're one o' them he killed—o' them he killed—"

"Insane," decrees the court. "A pauper. Jefferson!"—Chicago Tribune.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

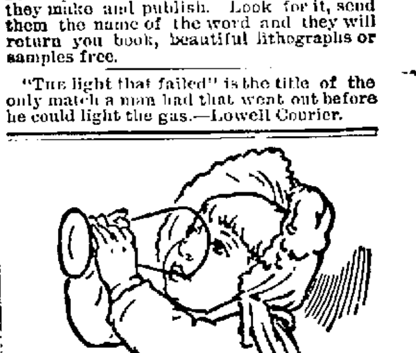
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SAYS an exchange: "With money come poor relations." But poor relations never come with money.—Texas Siftings.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

"THE light that failed" is the title of the only match a man had that went out before he could light the gas.—Lowell Courier.



All gone
—woman's suffering and woman's weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription puts a stop to it. It's a remedy for all the delicate derangements and disorders that make her suffer, and a cure for all the diseases and disturbances that make her weak. It's a legitimate medicine, that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that soothes and strengthens. For bearing-down pains, displacements, all the functional irregularities peculiar to the sex, it's a safe and certain remedy.

Other medicines claim to cure? That's true. But they don't claim to do this: if the Favorite Prescription fails to give satisfaction, in any case for which it's recommended, the money paid for it is refunded.

Judge for yourself which is likely to be the better medicine.

And think whether something else offered by the dealer is likely to be "just as good."

You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the *cheapest*.

5 TON SCALES $60 Beam Box Tare Beam ALL SIZES Send for Terms

JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

TRIALS OF THE SPEAKER.

For Some Time He Will Be a Very Busy Man.

The Struggle for the Chairmanship of the Leading Committees—Predictions Based on Careful Observation—Men Who Will Get the Plums.

[Special Washington Letter.]

It is a popular fallacy that when the house of representatives elects a speaker and other officers that great parliamentary body is ready to transact the public business. On the contrary, according to custom in all legislative bodies, no business can be transacted without the reference of all legislative matters to committees and sub-committees designated to investigate and report upon each matter for the consideration of the house. Consequently until the speaker has had time to construct the committees and announce the appointments the wheels of legislation are perpetually blocked. No appropriation of money for public use can be made until a specific bill has been introduced and referred to the committee on appropriations and from that committee favorably reported to the house by the

GETTING THE SPEAKER'S EAR.

chairman thereof, with the recommendation that the bill do pass. Until the committee on appropriations is appointed and ready for business of course all appropriation bills are as inert, ineffective and useless as though they had never been committed to paper nor placed upon the records of the clerk of the house. The same may be said of all bills relating to commerce, patents, pensions, agriculture, the judiciary, the current expenditures of the house and all other matters.

The formation of the committees in order to do justice to every member according to his standing in the house by reason of previous services, and at the same time to please all, or a majority, requires the exercise of an exceptional amount of intelligence, discretion and fair-minded disposition on the part of the speaker. It has sometimes happened that the committees have not been announced until after the Christmas holidays and on some occasions they have not been announced until late in January. Pending these appointments the speaker is the busiest man in the national capital, and usually the most harassed. He is obliged to consider the merits and demerits of every member of the house of representatives; always giving preponderance of consideration to the members of the majority party, but upon no occasion has any speaker ignored the rights of the minority in the appointments made upon the committees. He is obliged to listen to the statements of all members concerning the needs of their constituencies, their own personal ambitions and desires; and to make inquiry in his own way concerning the truth or falsity of the many alleged facts which are placed before him by the statesmen who throng his room at the capitol and invade the privacy of his home in order to place before him their hopes, fears and aspirations. The reader will therefore understand that the gentleman recently honored by the suffrages of his colleagues by an election to the speakership, has his head, hands and heart full to overflowing. That he will bring order out of chaos within a reasonable time everybody believes. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of anxiety already manifest and considerable impatience is already expressed by members of the house who are unable to secure from the speaker any positive assurances that they will be given the positions upon committees upon which they have set their hearts. The important positions of course are the chairmanships, and for these places of autocratic power as well as distinction every one of the older and more experienced members of the house is striving. It is customary, and has been since the formation of this government, to give precedence in the appointments to chairmanships to those members who have been retained longest in service by their people; and it has been done and probably always will be done upon the correct theory that legislative experience enhances the parliamentary power of individuals and renders them more available and valuable for the public service and "the general welfare" contemplated in the first clause of the constitution of the United States. There is every reason to believe that the speaker will be actuated largely by this theory and particularly in the formation of the committees of the house for the Fifty-second congress; and acting upon this presumption after conversations with gentlemen of experience and discernment I am able to give an approximate list of these chairmanships.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, are among the oldest and ablest members of the committee on ways and means. At present it seems likely that Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, will be selected for the chairmanship of this committee.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, has been chairman of the committee on privileges and elections for a number of years and is the ablest man in the house for that position.

Gen. Forney, of Alabama, is the senior member of the committee on appropriations and is entitled to the chairmanship by reason of seniority; but Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, is being strongly urged for the position and may be appointed.

Judge Culberson, of Texas, has been chairman of the committee on judiciary for several terms and is regarded as the ablest lawyer upon the majority side of the house. There can be no doubt that he will be chairman of this important committee.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, is well known to the people of this entire country for his advocacy of certain silver legislation, and he will probably be made chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures; the committee which has charge of all legislation affecting the precious metals.

It is generally conceded by all that Col. Hatch, of Missouri, will be appointed chairman of the committee on agriculture, a position which he has for many years in the past filled with ability and distinction. His advocacy of a pure lard bill is so well known to the agriculturists of the country that they will expect him to be placed in a position to further that legislation.

Ex-Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, one of the ablest diplomats ever sent to either house of congress, and one of the most determined advocates of a vigorous foreign policy on the part of this government, will undoubtedly be reappointed chairman of the committee on foreign affairs.

Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, who was a lieutenant general of cavalry before he was twenty-five years of age, will most likely be restored to his former position as chairman of the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, has no rivalry whatever for the chairmanship of the committee on Indian affairs. He is exceptionally familiar with everything, large and small, in general and in detail, concerning the wards of the nation, and his preeminent fitness for this chairmanship is unquestioned.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, has been one of the working members of the committee on railways and canals for a number of years, and it is believed that he will be appointed chairman of that committee.

Mr. Crain, of Texas, one of the youngest, handsomest and noblest members of the house, is generally conceded the chairmanship of the committee on Pacific railroads; a position requiring not only a great deal of legal ability and acumen, but strict probity.

Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, will be chairman of the committee on education; Mr. Catchings, chairman of the committee on labor; Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on patents.

Concerning the chairmanship of the committee on pensions, I am unable to make a prediction, although it seems probable that Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, may be given that position.

Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, will be chairman of the committee on claims.

Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, one of the ablest and most energetic workers in

LOBBYIST BUTTONHOLING A NEW MEMBER.

the house, will be chairman of the committee on war claims.

Mr. Heard, of Missouri, will probably be made chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and as a friend of this district, knowing the legislative needs of the community and knowing also the capabilities and friendly disposition of Mr. Heard, I am frank to say that I am doing some lobbying to aid in securing his appointment.

Constantine Buck Kilgore, of Texas, a gentleman by no means as ferocious as his name and reputation, will be chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. Despite the fact that Mr. Kilgore kicked one of the doors of the house off its hinges, he is in everyday life anything else than a kicker, but one of the most genial, companionable and likeable of men. The committee on enrolled bills has very little to do until the latter part of the session of congress, when many bills are being passed. During the last two weeks of a session it is almost impossible for the chairman to secure any sleep whatever, and he must be practically present all of the time until the hour of final adjournment, in order that there may be no failure in enrolling and sending to the president the important bills which are passed by the house during the last days of each session. SMITH D. FRY.

Not a Lord.

"You introduced a man to me last night as a lord, Goslin."

"I did, Bloobumper."

"He's no lord! He's a fraud."

"How do you know?"

"He didn't try to borrow any money from me."—Philadelphia Press.

He Was Willing.

She—And we shall have a carriage after we are married, George?

He—Certainly, Maud dear, if your father is willing—

She (interrupting)—Why, of course he will be

He (continuing)—To pay for it.—Yankee Blade.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—When acid has dropped on any article of clothing, apply liquid ammonia to kill the acid; then apply chloroform to restore the color.

—Fried Calf's Liver: Cut a calf's liver in thin slices and scald; wipe it dry. Dust with flour, salt and pepper, and fry in bacon grease. Take up on a heated dish; make brown gravy and pour over.—Farm and Fireside.

—Tea Cake: One egg, one cupful each of sugar and milk, one-half cupful of butter, one pint of flour, one and one-half teaspoonsful baking powder, one cupful of raisins (stoned and chopped).—Good Housekeeping.

—Steamed Apples: Pare and core with an apple corer good tart apples, which are not too juicy, sprinkle well with sugar, and steam till tender. Served with rich cream, whipped or not, nothing would be better than that for dessert. Or, prepare the apples the same, and bake, adding a few lumps of good butter.—Old Homestead.

—French Peas: Turn one can of petit pois in a strainer and let about a quart of cold water run over them. This is to rinse off the water with which they were surrounded. Put them in the chafing-dish with one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one gill of water and one level teaspoonful of salt. Place over the lighted lamp and cook for five minutes.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Scrambled Oysters: Buy the smallest-sized oysters. Crush crackers to fine dust and dredge it upon the oysters. Season. Put a good, big piece of butter in a frying pan, pour in the oysters and keep stirring continually until they are done through (which will be as soon as they are hot), adding more butter if that already used is absorbed by the crackers. These are nice.—Detroit Free Press.

—Cranberry Tarts: Nothing makes a more dainty tart than cranberries. Prepare pastry shells not over two or two and one-half inches in diameter, from puff paste. Prick them on the bottom thoroughly to prevent them from rising, as puff paste will, if left to its own devices, in an uneven and unseemly manner. The edges, of course, must be left to rise as they please. Fill each tart with a tablespoonful of cranberries, after the shells are cold and the cranberries are hot. Set them away to grow cold.—Boston Budget.

—Bread Omelet: Break six eggs, season them with pepper and salt, or sweeten with sugar, if preferred; add a good tablespoonful of finely-grated bread crumbs made of stale bread. Beat the whole well together and fry in the same manner as the plain omelet. This omelet requires a little more attention in the dressing than those which are made without bread, being more liable to burn and break. It is an excellent accompaniment to preserved apricot or any other description of rich jam.—Christian Inquirer.

THE MAN WHO ARGUES.

We Can Stand About Every Other Kind of Human Being.

A thief and a liar can be endured, because one can not be perpetually lying and stealing, but the man who was born with the spirit of argument in his composition follows the business of arguing continually. You can not risk saying that the grass is green, or that a rat's tail is longer than a mouse's without being contradicted and challenged to prove your statement.

He will discuss the subject pro and con to show you that you are in error, and if you don't see it he will insinuate that some folks are intellectually blind, and then your temper will rise and his likewise, and you will say something hot, and so will he, and there will be "trouble in camp." When it comes to married life it is safe to say that two-thirds of the divorces are caused by arguments.

People who do not argue seldom appear in divorce courts. It has been said over and over again that no two persons can be found who agree upon every point, and probably it is a true assertion. Nor is it necessary that they should.

Peace and order can be preserved in a house by forbearance and tolerance, even if one member of the household insists that white is black. We should always be willing to grant freedom of thought and belief to others.

Two persons who are associated together will before long discover that there are points upon which they always disagree, and these subjects should always be avoided in conversation. They are rocks upon which many a bark of happiness has been wrecked.

Change the conversation whenever you find it drifting toward these fatal channels, just as you would change the course of a ship if you were a pilot and saw gleaming in your course the warning buoy attached to a sunken reef. Whenever it can consistently be done it is best to avoid the man who argues.

It is extremely unpleasant to feel that you are on the witness stand of cross-examination and to be obliged to prove your simplest proposition by all the ologies and isms known to science. Argument is in its place in lyceums and debates—sometimes in the pulpit—but not as a steady diet among friends. It is the essence of contradiction; and the person who is continually contradicting will act like an east wind on peace and sociability. We think we could endure abuse, billingsgate, and eggs which had passed through the chemical laboratory of decomposition, but from the man who argues, good Lord deliver us.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Severe Punishment.

Gilhooly—It must have been dreadful in old times when a criminal was branded with a red-hot iron whenever he committed a crime.

Col. Yerger—Yes, if that punishment was carried out now some of our public men would look like the envelope of a letter that had gone around the world.—Texas Siftings.

The Sensitive Chicken.

"What worries me," said the sensitive chicken, "is not the fear of being roasted, but the idea that my feathers will be made into one of those awful boas, which are getting so common nowadays."—Brooklyn Eagle.

HIRING A GIRL.

The Queries of a Gotham Domestic Seeking a Congenial Situation.

The cross-examination is not always on the side of the lady. The servant is frequently more of an expert in that line than her would-be mistress. Mrs. H., of Lexington avenue, near 54th street, on her removal from Washington, advertised for a servant. The first respondent was a girl with an astonishing "pullback" and an elaborately decorated hat. She answered satisfactorily Mrs. H.'s few questions. Then it was her inning.

"How many have you in family?" asked Miss Pullback, while one of her plumes nodded fiercely at the lady of the house.

"There are my husband, one child and, as you see, myself."

"How old is the child, mum?"

"Three years, one month, four days, five hours and"—glancing at her watch—"about ten minutes."

But this was said so pleasantly that Pullback did not see the sarcasm.

"Boy or girl?"

"Boy."

"Of course you have a nurse for him, mum?"

"Of course."

"Have you any lodgers, mum?"

"Oh, certainly not; Mr. H. is not a lodging-house keeper."

"Am I expected to do all the cookin'?"

"I think so."

"Do you have any comp'ny to dinner?"

"Occasionally."

"About how many, might I ask, mum?"

"Oh, that depends."

"Can I have all the things I want for cookin? You don't lock up the pantry, mum?"

"If you desire it I will leave it unlocked."

"I would like to go to church every Sunday morning; they were very religious in my last place."

"We are rather religiously inclined ourselves, and would rather prefer that you occupy our pew on the Sunday morning."

"And can I have every other Sunday out and one day in the week?"

"If you insist upon it, yes."

"You've no objection to me receivin' comp'ny?"

"Not the least."

"You sez, mum, you gives twenty dollars."

"Yes."

"Do I have a different bedroom to the nurse?"

"Yes. Would you like to see it?" And the lady at once led Miss Pullback up-stairs, but to her own elegantly furnished chamber. "Isn't this a lovely room?" said Mrs. H., with the least suspicion of irony in her tone.

"Yes," stammered the expert servant-girl, beginning to get a little "mixed."

"Now come down-stairs and I'll show you something else."

Arrived in the hall, Mrs. H. asked the coarse-featured, bold-eyed girl:

"Do you see that door?" pointing to the street door. "Now open it and get through it as quickly as you can, you impertinent young hussy."

Miss Pullback was dazed, and when she waggled down the iron stoop it was evident that her spirit was as limp as the feather in her hat.—N. Y. Herald.

Like a Venomous Serpent

Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach, to spring at and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and world-famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

SOMEBODY says that poets are declining. This may be so, but you had better not ask a poet what he will take on the strength of it.—Boston Bulletin.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

BASHFUL young men ought to practice sparking with dumbbells.—Binghamton Republican.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

POKER is a reform game. The players are constantly going better.—Binghamton Republican.

PEOPLE Are Killed by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE devil is always willing to aid in putting up a flue or stovepipe.—Galveston News.

BEECHAM'S PILLS enjoy the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world. Made only in St. Helens, England.

"German Syrup"

Asthma. "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

Gentle, Refreshing Sleep.

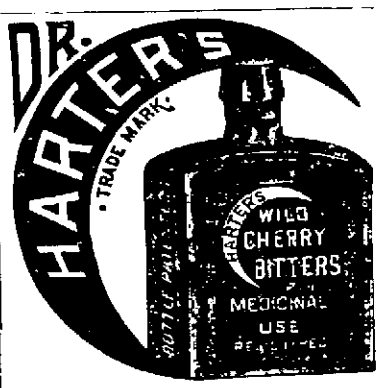
Cod-liver oil suggests consumption; which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumption—when you begin to get thin. Consumption is only one of the dangers of thinness.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver-oil makes the thin plump, and the plump are almost safe.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.



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REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
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RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to The Tips.

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WE WANT 1,200 ACRES. Largest in the West. Valuable Specialties. $100,000.00 Responsible. Highest Com. & Salaries. **SALESMEN** For our Immense Stock of SOUTHERN GROWN FRUITS, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc. Experience not necessary. PAY WEEKLY. Apply at once for terms, etc., with reference. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Miss. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

SALVATION OIL TRADE MARK. KILLS ALL PAIN. 25 CTS. A BOTTLE. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

SPRUCE GUM! Prime, fresh and in its natural state, picked this Fall from trees in the spruce forests of Northern Maine. Half-pound boxes securely packed and sent by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of $1.00, or 5 boxes for $5.00. Address THE MAINE HUNTERS' ASSOCIATION, Augusta, Maine. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Forms which soils the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FORCING A-HEAD.

Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES AND RANGES have been unprecedented. The Charter Oak has been forging ahead every day of the forty years that it has been on the market.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DONALD KENNEDY
Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all Humor.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th, 1891.

Donald Kennedy—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my *left* eye. I am wonderfully astonished at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery. Yours truly, HANK WATTS.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

ASTHMA CURED

No matter how long standing DR. HAMILTON'S ASTHMA CURE gives instant relief and cures while nature. Its not a snuff or a liquid, is easily used and guaranteed to cure when perseveringly used. Price, $1.00 at druggists, or by mail, 6 boxes, $5. Address BEST & CO., MILLERTON, N. Y. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Skates, Scroll Saws, MAGIC LANTERNS, Photo Outfits, Air Rifles. Send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. The J. WILKINSON CO., 269 State St., Chicago. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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Patents! Pensions Send for Inventor's Guide or How to Obtain a Patent. Send for Digest of PENSION and BOUNTY LAWS. PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

A BEAUTIFUL CRAZY quilt of 50 sq. in. made with pkg. of 9 splendid Silk pcs., assted, bright colors, 25c. 5 pkgs. $1. Lemarie's Silk Mills, Little Ferry, N. J. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PURE MALT MALTESE WHISKEY No Fusel Oil. For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malaria and General Debility. All druggists, $1, or 6 for $5 or MALTESE CHEMICAL CO., St. Paul, Minn. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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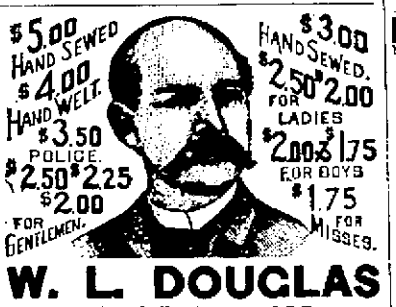
ELGIN TYPEWRITER Post-paid, 50c. Sample of its work, 2c. Agents wanted. Belton & Robinson, 222 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Mention this paper.

We are anxious to know every one who wants a piano, new or second-hand. Are you one of them? Then send your address, with request for catalogue, etc., to Ivers & Pond Piano Co., Boston.

Common Soap Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP DOES NOT.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES, save your dollars by wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. They meet the wants of all classes, and are the most economical foot-wear ever offered for the money. Beware of dealers who offer other makes, as being just as good, and be sure you have W. L. Douglas Shoes, with name and price stamped on bottom. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

HER FATHER'S VICTIM.

(Continued from 4th page.)

sum. Only eight dollars for the use of forty-two dollars for two months. At that rate, if Green had made the loan for a year he would have received two dollars in cash while the remaining forty-eight would have gone for interest and commission on the two. Ah, a blessed thing is the chattel mortgage, and blessed is the man who owns one. It was a fortunate thing for the poor settlers that Mills made short time loans only. That feature was the only redeeming one in his system.

When John left the office Pearson followed him, and the honest, trustful farmer embraced the opportunity to thank Harry again for his interest and trouble.

"It's all right, Mr. Green," Pearson said, "and you owe me nothing. The favor I rendered you, if you persist in calling it a favor, was nothing more than any man should do for another. I

"DECIDE QUICKLY, TIME IS PRECIOUS."

am sorry we were not able to make better terms with Mills, but we were fortunate to do so well as we did. If at any time I can render you a service just let me know, and you shall find me ready to do anything that lies in my power. You are going home direct, I suppose?"

"No. I ought to let Seraggs know that I have secured the money so that he need not put himself to the trouble of raising it for me. I will go to his office first and then be off for home."

This arrangement did not suit Pearson, as was plainly evident from the frown that came to his face. Yet he dared not openly oppose it lest he excite his victim's suspicions. It was necessary to the success of his plans that Green be kept away from Seraggs, and he resolved that he should be if possible, and if a meeting must take place between the men he would manage to be present to hold Seraggs in check.

"Curse Seraggs, anyhow," he mused. "The old fool has got his head set against me, and he won't hesitate to take any step to thwart my schemes. I wish he'd never got into the secret of my intentions relative to Louise Green. He threatened to blow on me once, and it will be just like him to do it. But, pshaw, what need I fear from that! Haven't I got Green's confidence, and don't he take my word for everything? I need fear nothing from Seraggs, for I can easily disprove all he says. Still, if Green can be kept away from him all the better."

Then aloud Pearson said:

"I can see Seraggs for you, Mr. Green, as I am going right up to his office, and any message you wish to deliver to him I can deliver and save you the time and trouble."

"Thanks," said John, "but I think I had better go myself. I owe it to Seraggs after his offer."

"Very well then," replied Pearson, seeing that it would be useless to object, "we will go up together."

So the two men walked away in the direction of Seraggs' office and in due time arrived there to find Seraggs away.

"He has gone out in the country," Peerson remarked, glancing at a card that lay on the desk, "and there is no telling when he will return. Probably he will not be back before night. If you wish, I will deliver your message to him, and you need not wait."

"Then you may," said John, "for I am anxious to be at home with my wife. You can tell him that I have secured the money, and that I will not be in day after to-morrow. That is all, I believe. And now, thanking you again for your assistance, I will go, but first beg you to come and see us at any time you feel so disposed."

"Thanks," replied Pearson, "I shall avail myself of your kind invitation, and before many days you will see me at your house. In return for your goodness, Mr. Green," Harry went on, "I must beg you to remember what I said awhile ago, and if it comes in my way to serve you, only let me know."

Then with a firm hand-pressure John turned from the office and rode away toward his sod cabin on the prairie. Harry Pearson, from his position by the window, looked after him until he disappeared from view, then slapping himself on the thigh, exclaimed half aloud:

"The victory is won, and the game is mine. I swore to have Louise Green for my own, and I will. John Green is in my power effectually, for it was my money that he got from Mills, and it is I that holds his note. He can never pay the debt, and within a month or so his money will be gone, and then he will be at my mercy. Mercy? Bah, I don't know anything of such stuff. What do I care for John Green's sufferings, or what becomes of that sick wife of his? They might die of starvation for all I care if there was not another in the case. And yet John Green imagines I am a good man and a benefactor. Poor fool, he little dreams how dearly he will have to pay for all the kindness I show him. Louise is the price, and she shall be mine. Of course I cannot marry her, and I would not if I could, but a pretty mistress is just as good, or better, for then when I am tired of her I can soon get her off my hands."

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CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

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GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

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Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

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For $6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury, during the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on his hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

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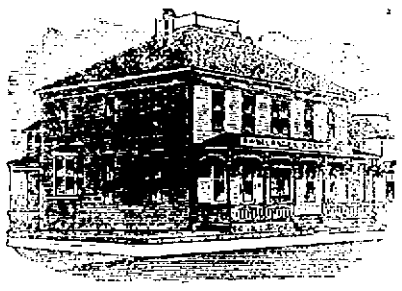

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Pastry Baking and Ice Cream for Parties and Entertainments.

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PUBLISHES ALL THE NEWS, and keeps its readers perfectly posted on important events the world over.

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In Two Life Insurance Companeis.

BENEDICT & CO.

First Clothing Manufactory.

Cor. Grand Ave. and Fourth St.

MILWAUKEE, MARCH 1st, 1890.

TO THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—To say that I am surprised at the wide difference in dividends between your excellent company and the New York Life on two EXACTLY SIMILAR POLICIES which I carry in both companies, is drawing the case very mildly indeed. The following is a complete record for seven years:

Northwestern, Cash Dividends, -	$592.62
New York Life, " " - -	327.07
Difference in favor of the Northwestern, -	$265.55

Being $38.48 more than double.

As no good company can object to having its dividend record placed before the public, you are at liberty to use this letter as you may think best. I have as you will see, very good reasons for regret at not taking your agents advice which was to place all of my insurance in the Northwestern. I hope others will profit by my experience. Yours truly,

HENRY BENEDICT.

HOBART & CAMPBELL, DISTRICT AGENT,
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF

MERCHANTS STATE BANK,

of Rhinelander, Wis., on the morning of January 4th, 1892.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$109,005.01
Overdrafts	619.03
Specie	1,804.10
Pennies and Nickels	113.26
Checks and other cash items	514.08
U. S. Currency	4,712.00
Due from Banks	11,806.95
Bank fixtures	1,111.96
	$132,719.59

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	8,818.99
Due Depositors on Demand	41,223.16
Demand certificates of deposit	2,810.94
Time " " "	18,881.22
Rediscounts	10,252.08
	$132,719.59

S. H. Alban Vice-President, and E. O. Brown Cashier, being severally sworn do say that the foregoing is in all respects a true and correct statement to the best of their knowledge and belief.

S. H. ALBAN, Vice-Pres.
E. O. BROWN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1892. JNO. BARNES, Notary Public.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Wilson H. Stubbings,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Ann O'Connor and George O'Connor, administrators of the estate of John O'Connor deceased; Ann O'Connor, George O'Connor, Edward O'Connor, Henry O'Connor, Walter O'Connor, John O'Connor, Aattie O'Connor, May Ellison and C. S. Ellison her husband, Ella O'Connor, Matilda Donnelly and H. F. Donnelly her husband, Annie Donnellan and D. H. Donnellan her husband, heirs at law of John O'Connor deceased,
Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:—To the said defendants and each of them:—

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the prayer of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida county, Wisconsin.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.
6w-dec8-jan7.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., December 10, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 28, 1892, viz:

John Bowley H. E. No 6170, for Lot 7, Sec. 36, Township 37 North of Range 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Lewis Larsen, Antoine Toussant, Oscar L. Frazier and John Bowley 2nd, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

6wdec17-jan27 E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS., NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander Wis., on January 2, 1892, viz:

Orin H. McLaughlin, Homestead Entry No. 6488, for the N½ SE¼ SE¼ SE¼ and Lot 1, Section 35, Township 37 North, Range 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. F. Lyons, Lewis Larson, O. L. Frasier and T. G. McLaughlin, all of Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

6wNov26-Dec31

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., December 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 22, 1892, viz:

Thomas M. Hines, H. E. No. 6513, for the NE¼ Sec. 35, Township 37 N. of Range 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said lands, viz:

Oscar L. Frazier, David L. Anderson, Peter Seibel and Wm H. Kaiser all of Rhinelander, Wis.

w6-dec18-jan21 E. B. SANDERS, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., November 10, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on December 17, 1891, viz: Fred Rolin, H. E. No. 6471, for the NW¼ SE¼ and Lot 4, Sec. 1, Twp. 36, N. Range 8, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his, continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Cole, Geo. A. Mack, Frank Lambert and Chas. Neff, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. E. B. SANDERS, Register.

Nov12-Dec77

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Dec. 28, 80, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on the 10th day of February, 1892, viz:

Charles Reit H. E. No. 5681, for the NE¼ Sec. 30, Township 36 North, Range 9 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

DeWald Rahricht, Lile La Geo, James Young and James Quenen, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

6wDec31-feb7 E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Dec. 30, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on February 26, 1892, viz:

George J. Lyons, H. E. No. 6515 for the S-W½ SW¼, Sec. 35, Tp 37, N 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz.

Felix Dolan, John O'Brien, Ed Young, and O. H. McGlachlin, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

6w Dec31-Feb 26

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., December 29 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the circuit court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on February 26, 1892, viz.—Schuyler A. Brown, Homestead E. No. 6551, for Lots 4 and 5, and the NW¼ SE¼ Sec 30, and lot 1, Sec 31, Tp 37, N. R 9, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Archie Seivwright, Charles Woodruck, Matt H. Langley and Manuel Hugenol, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

6w Dec 31-Feb26

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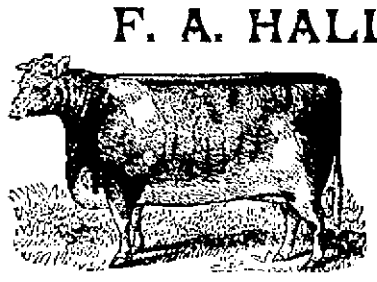

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